Friday,
17th December, 1954

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VII, 1954

(14th to 24th December 1954)

EIGHTH SESSION, 1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 17th December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA BY PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

*1308. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken so far by the Government of India to counteract the evil effects of crude propaganda indulged in by the Portuguese Government against India, painting the Indian Government as aggressive militarists, anti-Christian, particularly anti-Catholic in various parts of the world especially in Europe and America?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government are aware of this type of propaganda on behalf of the Portuguese Government. While they have no desire to compete with this form of propaganda, they have supplied factual material to our missions abroad explaining our standpoint and statements made by responsible Goan leaders. Government are satisfied with the growing appreciation of India's stand and her desire to settle this problem amicably and by peaceful means.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the representatives of foreign Press in India have fully co-operated with the Government in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am unable to answer that question on behalf of others.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any special efforts were made by India at the United Nations Headquarters for counteracting this propaganda?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Efforts are being made all the time everywhere.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether Government have given due publicity to the statements made by Catholic leaders that the Government is not anti-Catholic?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; that has been done, Sir.

COMPENSATION TO DISPLACED PERSONS

*1309. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for payment of compensation upto the 30th November, 1954 under the Interim Compensation Scheme;

(b) the number of displaced persons to whom compensation has been paid upto that date; and

(c) the category of displaced persons from whom applications are proposed to be invited next?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) About 1,63,000.

(b) 24,720.

(c) No more priority categories will now be fixed in view of Section 4 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, according to which compensation applications from the remaining claimants have to be invited not later than the 30th June, 1955. The invitation of

applications is to be with reference to displaced persons residing in any State or a group of States. The question whether applications may now be invited from the residual claimants residing in certain States is under consideration.

Sardar Hukam Singh: According to the present plan what is the probable date by which it is expected that the last claimant will get his compensation?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Roughly in about three years; but we are hoping that it will be earlier than that.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Can I have a break-up of what payments have been made in cash and what payment in the form of property?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I have got the break-up in the form of cash, but not in the form of property. I may also state that the whole of the property as well as public adjustment are included in the figures which I give below:

Delhi	3,10,30,262
Bombay	1,31,78,430
Jullundur	1,77,33,765
Ajmer	16,27,723
Bhopal	12,25,971
TOTAL	6,47,79,151

Sardar Hukam Singh: While placing the interim scheme before the public, the hon. Minister had given some hopes that the final scheme might overtake the interim scheme and the latter might be merged into the former. Is that statement still true and can we expect that final scheme in the near future?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: That is right. It is under very active consideration of the Government.

हीराकुड और भाखड़ा नांगल में विद्युत् शक्ति

*१२२०. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री १६ फरवरी, १९५४ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८६ के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हीराकुड और भाखड़ा नांगल संयंत्रों से बिजली के उपयोग के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या बिजली के उपयोग के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा बनाई गई समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज दी है ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 66.]

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि यह जो प्राइवेट प्लांट लगाए जा रहे हैं या यह जो मिलें लगाई जा रही हैं उनको जो बिजली दी जाएगी वह किस रेट से दी जाएगी और जो सरकारी मिलें लगाई जाएंगी उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो कि योजना आयोग द्वारा बिठाई गई है उन को जो बिजली सप्लाई की जाएगी वह किस रेट से सप्लाई की जाएगी ?

श्री हाथी : यह बिजली अलग अलग रेट्स पर सप्लाई की जाती है, लेकिन अल्युमीनियम के बारे में दरें कम हैं ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि कमेटी ने जो सिफारशें की हैं उनको मंजूर करने के बाद और प्लांट्स लग जाने के पश्चात् भाखड़ा नांगल में कितनी ऐसी बिजली बच जाएगी जो कि उपयोग नहीं हो पाएगी और उस बिजली का क्या किया जाएगा ?

श्री हाथी : १९५७ तक बिजली का पूरा पूरा उपयोग होने लग जाएगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछले अधिवेशन में माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया था कि भाखड़ा नांगल की बिजली के रेट्स अधिक होने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए उसे लेने से इन्कार कर दिया

हैं । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अभी भी वही स्थिति है या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार अब रजामन्द हो गई है ?

श्री हाथी : यू० पी० सरकार का विचार है कि रिहांड डैम पूरा होने वाला है और उसमें से उसको बिजली मिल जाएगी ।

श्री कासलीवाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि गंगवाल पावर हाउस वर्क करने लग गया है, अगर नहीं तो यह कब चालू हो जाएगा ?

श्री हाथी : अभी तो शुरू नहीं हुआ है । २ जनवरी को इसका उद्घाटन होने वाला है ।

SAMPLE SURVEY OF LISTENING

*1311. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1157 on the 21st September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the reports of the Sample Survey of Listening conducted by the Listener Research Units of the All India Radio have been prepared;

(b) whether any such survey was conducted for the Urban area of Delhi also; and

(c) if so, whether copies thereof would be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The field work has been completed but the tabulation of the data is yet to be done and the report prepared.

(c) Such Sample surveys are experimental and any report based thereon is a general indication to the Radio authorities for further experiments in programme changes and improvements.

It is for confidential use by All-India Radio authorities and it is not possible to lay copies of the report on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the survey was conducted by any trained personnel, or the personnel were recruited for the time being?

Dr. Keskar: I do not understand what is meant by 'trained' personnel. The supervision of the work was done by the Listener Research Officer who is dealing with listener research. I cannot say whether the other persons who worked under him had any special training for this purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any questionnaire was issued for this purpose and if a copy of that questionnaire can be laid on the Table of the House?

Dr. Keskar: I presume that a questionnaire was issued, but I have not got a copy of it with me now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister is in a position to give some indication of the taste of the listeners, as revealed by the survey.

Dr. Keskar: When the final report is submitted and when the station people decide as to what action should be taken on it, then it will be time to say what views were expressed by the listeners in the course of the survey.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

*1312. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been the practice at the D. V. C. not to allot works to the lowest tenderer but to distribute the work amongst several contractors at the rates quoted by the lowest tenderer; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The general practice in the Damodar Valley Corporation has been to allot works to the lowest tenderers subject to the condition that they have the requisite experience and capacity for

successfully carrying out the work within the stipulated period. Where the resources of the lowest tenderers are considered to be insufficient to undertake the entire work and complete it within the stipulated period, a part of the work is allotted to other tenderers as well at the rates quoted by the lowest tenderer. The reasons for resorting to this procedure are:

(i) the extreme urgency of the work; and

(ii) the incapacity of the lowest tenderer to execute the entire work, if allotted to him, within the stipulated period.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know in how many cases this procedure was followed?

Shri Hathi: In 22 cases; total number of works during 1953-54 which were not allotted to the lowest tenderer, but distributed among several contractors.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know in how many cases penalties were imposed on lowest tenderers?

Mr. Speaker: For not having completed the work in time?

Shri Hathi: I have no information about that with me.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I want to know what happened to the case of overpayment made to a Bombay firm as regards the Konar Dam? What is the position?

Shri Hathi: That does not arise from this question. But the position is the same as yet.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Is the Government aware that this system of not giving the contract works to the lowest tenderer is killing the competitive tendency of the contractors?

Shri Hathi: Generally, the contracts are given to the lowest tenderers, but where it is found that the contractors are not financially sound or they cannot finish the work within the stipulated oeriod, the contracts are distributed to others depending upon the lowest tender rates.

Nepal Flood Sufferers

*1313. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sent any contribution to Nepal flood sufferers; and

(b) if so, the nature and the extent of contribution made?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) तथा (ख). गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने इस मामले में तरह तरह की सहायता दी है। नेपाल सरकार की तरफ से जब हमारे पास सूचना आयी थी तो हमने यह मदद दी थी :

१. त्रिभुवन राज पथ की मरम्मत के लिये	८०,००,००० रुपया
२. और जो वहां बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ उसके लिए	६८,००,००० रुपया
३. प्रधान मंत्री कोष से	२५,००० रुपया
४. जो हमारे काठमांडू में राजदूत हैं उनको दिया गया ताकि वे उन लोगों को सहायता पहुंचावें जिनको जरूरत समझी जाय	२५,००० रुपया
५. दो मेडीकल टीमें नेपाल तराई को भेजी गयीं	४०,००० रुपया
६. एक वेटेरीनरी टीम नेपाल को मवेशियों के इलाज के लिए भेजी गयी	२,५०० रुपया

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र के गरीब लोगों को कुछ कपड़ा और जाड़े का ओढ़ना इत्यादि अब भी सहायता कर सकती है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह तो आम तौर से वहां की हुकूमत ही करती है। यह काम उन्हीं के जरिये से होता है। मान लीजिये हम अपने भारत में बिहार को अपने खर्च से सहायता देते

हैं तो यह सहायता सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट खुद नहीं देती, यह सहायता बिहार सरकार के मार्फत दी जाती है । तो यह काम वहां की हुकूमत का है ।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि हम नेपाल को जो सहायता देते हैं उसका वहां पर ठीक से प्रचार नहीं होता और नेपाल वालों को यह नहीं मालूम होता कि भारत सरकार नेपाल को क्या सहायता दे रही है, और वहां एक पार्टी है जो हम लोगों के खिलाफ कार्य कर रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा उसमें बहुत कुछ संक्षेप है। लेकिन इसमें आप देखेंगे कि जो कुछ हमने दिया है वह सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिये है और उस काम को हमारे इंजिनियर वहां कर रहे हैं और हमने कुछ डाक्टर वगैरह भेजे हैं वह भी अपना काम कर रहे हैं । कोई रुपये की बड़ी रकमें वहां नहीं दी गयी हैं ।

Indians in Kenya

*1315. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Asians in general, and Indians in particular, are not given proper representation in the development of Kenya;

(b) whether Government are also aware that these people are not given agricultural and other facilities as a result of which their economic condition is jeopardized; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in these matters?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The Asians do own trade and industrial establishments in urban areas though there are only a few Asians who own any agricultural land in Kenya, all the best agricultural land in the White Highlands being exclusively reserved for European settlers. However the Asians, particularly Indians, occupy an eminent position in the business life of the colony and supply the largest number of clerical staff in the Government offices and business houses and also the artisans and skilled employees. The economic condition of Indians there is satisfactory

(c) Question does not arise.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: What is the percentage of Indians in Government service in Kenya?

Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not the faintest idea.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total acres of land in the possession of Indians in Kenya?

State and Private Industries

*1316. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the speech delivered by the President of the Association of Industries at Bombay regarding Government's tendency to launch industries which were already covered by private enterprise;

(b) the names of the industries in which there has been such duplication; and

(c) whether the production in both State and private industries can be disposed of in the market?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of the hon. Member's question.

(b) As a rule, if the existing demand and the demand that is likely to arise in the future for any particular typs of goods is covered by the existing industrial units, Government do not start new industries, Government are, therefore, unable to furnish an answer to this part of the question.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government in a position to say that starting of new industries will not result in the closure of the existing private industries run

by private enterprise and thus lead to unemployment in those areas where these industries were functioning?

Shri Kanungo: If the existing industries do not work up to capacity and do not for any other reason produce enough, one cannot help.

Shri R. S. Diwan: May I know if Government have compared the cost of production of the commodities produced in the State owned industries and privately owned industries?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. They compare favourably.

MICA INDUSTRY

***1317. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolutions passed by the Bihar Mica Merchants Conference held at Giridih in October 1954; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the activities of the foreign interests, referred to in the resolutions, causing considerable harm to the mica industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the resolutions passed by the Bihar Mica Merchants' Conference held in Giridih on 15th October was received by the Government.

(b) The Conference had recommended to the Bihar Government that the latter should move the Central Government to cancel the Residential Permits granted to foreign exoerts or not to review permits already granted to them after their expiry. The Government of India have received no communication on the subject from the State Government. The latter have been requested to furnish their views on the suggestions made by the Conference.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, in the light of the resolutions passed and received by the Central Government, do the Government propose to call a conference of the representatives of the trade and the Government of Bihar and consider the matter?

Shri Karmarkar: We have no intention of convening a conference unless we felt that one such conference is absolutely necessary. In the meantime, as I have said, we are awaiting the views of the Bihar Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if it is not the policy of the Government not to allow the foreigners to enter into such businesses where either technical or financial help is not at all required?

Shri Karmarkar: Normally, our policy is this. In respect of internal trade, we should not encourage foreigners who are coming newly into the field. That would not apply to foreigners who are already in the field.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I enquire from the Government whether these foreign firms export mica at the lowest export rates as compared with those of the Indian shippers and thus cause loss to the dollar earnings of India; as also pay less to the Central and Provincial taxes?

Shri Karmarkar: No, that is not our information. An examination made early in 1954 shows that out of fifty prominent shippers only one was non-Indian and its share was less than six *per cent.* of the trade done by the prominent shippers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Government make an enquiry into the allegations that these foreign interests which have been licensed by the Central Government in spite of the refusal by the State Governments in some cases avoid payment of Income-tax and that they do not give proper balance sheets?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not think that such an enquiry is necessary at the moment but if ever we find it necessary, we shall make it.

IMPORT OF CLOTH FROM U.K.

***1318. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of cloth from U. K. has increased in view of the free licensing of cotton textiles from that country;

(b) if so, what is the amount of increase; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any further concession to U. K. in future?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The quota restrictions on the import into India of cotton textiles from all countries including the U.K. were removed with effect from the 11th September, 1954. It is too early to assess the results.

(c) The restrictions were relaxed for imports from all countries and was part of the general policy of removing quantitative restrictions wherever possible. This action was not intended to be treated as a concession to any particular country.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what has been the export of cloth from India to the United Kingdom during the years 1953 and 1954?

Shri Kanungo: The quantity imported into India in 1953 is 5·19 million yards.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I wanted exports.

Shri Kanungo: During 1953, it was 20·35 million yards and upto 31st August 1954 it was 17·24 million yards.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Can the Government give us an idea of the amount of grey cloth there is, in the cloth that is exported from India to U.K.?

Shri Kanungo: It is largely grey cloth.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that in spite of the liberalisation of the import of cloth from U.K. the agitation against Indian cotton goods has not stopped and representations after representations are being made to the President of the Board of Trade in England?

Shri Kanungo: Yes.

Shrimati Maydeo: Is it a fact that Indian cloth exported to U.K. is sold at cheaper rates than the locally produced cloth?

Shri Kanungo: Some varieties are, but most of the cloth imported into U.K. is re-exported.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

***1321. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan's supremacy in rayon as well as in cotton textiles in the international market has in any way affected the Textile Industry of India; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). I presume the hon. Member refers to Japanese competition in our export markets. Our exports of cloth this year have been satisfactory despite such competition.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the foreign exchange earned by the export of our textiles?

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry I have not got the prices. I can give the quantities. In 1953 it was 627 million yds. mill-made cloth and 63 million yds. handloom cloth.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know how the entry of Japan into GATT is likely to affect our cloth exports?

Shri Kanungo: We do not think it will have much effect.

HONNEMARADU PROJECT

***1322. Shri Keshavalengar:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 665 on the 8th September, 1954 and state whether any decision has since been taken to in-

clude the Honnemaradu Project of Mysore in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No, Sir. The Project report was received in November, 1954 and is under examination.

Shri Keshavaiengar: In view of the fact that this project represents the cheapest source of power in the country and the quantum of power produced could easily meet the needs of several neighbouring States like Bombay, Andhra, Madras and Coorg, and in view of the fact that the sanctioned project of Shimsha in Mysore has been held up and the amount of Rs. 3 crores allotted for it remains unspent, does the Government propose to consider the feasibility of coming to a quick decision in this matter and facilitate the taking up of this Honnemaradu project for construction in this period of the First Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: I think the Technical Committee appointed for this purpose will take all these factors into consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that the matter is under examination. May I know whether it is under the examination of the Technical Committee or the Hathi Committee?

Shri Hathi: Under the examination of the Technical Committee.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know what is the stage of its consideration In the Technical Committee?

Shri Hathi: I cannot definitely state at what stage they are looking into it.

EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA

***1323. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian handicrafts and luxury goods have good market in Argentina and Bolivia;

(b) what are the main articles exported at present to those countries and whether their export has been increasing; and

(c) the arrangements made in those countries to further popularise the Indian goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Due to foreign exchange difficulties, the Governments of Argentina and Bolivia have prohibited import of all luxury goods, including handicrafts, from all countries. There is, therefore, no immediate prospect of marketing Indian handicraft goods in those countries.

(b) The main articles of export to Argentina are spices, shellac and jute manufactures and to Bolivia tea, jute and coir manufactures. There has been no appreciable change in the volume of our exports.

(c) Samples of Indian handicrafts are displayed permanently in the Office of the Embassy of India in Buenos Aires. These were also exhibited in local fairs held in 1953 and 1954. No such arrangements, however, exist in Bolivia at present.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what is the cost of exhibition in Argentina?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice regarding the actual cost. It is absolutely reasonable.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know the figures of export (value) to these two countries in the years 1952 and 1953?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to 1953-54 the value of the articles exported to Argentina waa Rs. 19,57,24,000. In 1954-55 (April to August) it is Rs. 7,04,19,000. With regard to Bolivia, the export value of goods in 1953-54 was Rs. 14,21,000 and in 1954-55 (April to August) it is Rs. 33,000.

A.I.R. ARTISTES, MYSORE

*1325. **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether the working artistes of the A. I. R., Mysore are going to be considered on a par with the artistes of Delhi, Bombay and Madras in matters of pay, leave and allowances?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The salaries paid to staff artistes differ considerably and are based on their attainments and the type of work that they do. There is no discrimination between artistes belonging to various stations.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know whether the staff artistes who are the main producers of programmes in A. I. R. Mysore would be considered on a permanent basis, so that they could have a permanent tenure of office during their service to the A.I.R.?

Dr. Keskar: Once before in answering this question the rules and regulations regarding staff artistes were laid on the Table and it was made clear that they are on a contract basis. It is not possible to make their services permanent.

Shri N. Rachiah: Are Government aware that the Municipal Council have sent a representation to the Government protesting against the shifting of the radio station from Mysore to Bangalore?

Dr. Keskar: Does this arise out of the question, Sir?

ROADS

*1326. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of new roads constructed so far in (i) Community Project areas, (ii) N.E.S. blocks with the aid of voluntary contributions from the public;

(b) the mileage metalled and improved; and

(c) the mileage handed over to local bodies for maintenance?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The total mileage of *katcha* and *pucca* roads constructed up to 30th September, 1954, was as under:—

	Community Projects/Blocks	M.E.S. Blocks
Katcha Roads	9025	2716
Pucca & Metalled Roads	757	294

(c) Information is not available.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if representations have been received from local bodies or State Governments, as a result of representations made to them by local bodies, that these local bodies are not able to maintain these roads without adequate grants from the Centre?

Shri S. N. Mishra: It may be that some of these local bodies might have made that sort of representation. But generally the position is that after the completion of the project period the responsibility for maintenance rests on these local bodies including the panchayats and other similar institutions. That is the present arrangement.

Shri N. M. Lingam: My point is that local bodies, including panchayats, as regards finances are in doldrums mostly. What steps have the Planning Commission or the Government taken to see that these roads, constructed at considerable sacrifice either through voluntary labour or cash contribution, are maintained properly, and may I know whether Government have taken steps to integrate these roads into the secondary road system by making them feeder roads?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This question relates to the position of local bodies. The Planning Commission's views in regard to local bodies is well known. The Planning Commission wants that the position of local bodies must be strengthened so that they may serve as agencies for local development. But, that is a separate question.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि हिमालय के पहाड़ी जिलों में कितने मील सड़कों की उन्नति हुई है या उन को पक्का किया गया है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : मेरे पास इस की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि वहां कितनी सड़कों की मरम्मत की गई है । लेकिन इस तरह के कुछ आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं । उनके विवरण में बाद में दे सकता हूं ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government can give us an idea of the value in terms of money that has been saved by this voluntary labour and if so, can I have an idea of the amount of money that is saved?

Shri S. N. Mishra: So far as the construction of these roads is concerned, it is in a way entirely a sort of a voluntary effort. The Government provides only the skilled labour or some equipment or culverts, and things of that kind. Otherwise, they are entirely the results of voluntary effort.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I asked a different question. I asked the value in terms of money that has been saved.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the question as he could. Perhaps he wants notice.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Advisory Committees

*1328. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Parliamentary Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed 15 Advisory Committees to advise the Ministries;

(b) if so, the personnel of these Committees and their functions; and

(c) how many more such Committees are proposed to be constituted?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to informal Consultative Committees of Members of Parliament. If so, the reply is in the affirmative. 18 such Committees have been formed so far.

(b) These informal Consultative Committees have been formed for various Ministries. They consist of about 35 members each representing both Houses and all groups. The purpose of these Committees is to enable Members of Parliament to obtain a closer understanding of the working of Government Departments, policies, programmes and achievements. They are in no sense Parliamentary Committees nor any statutory powers have been conferred on them. Lists of Members of 18 Committees formed so far are given in the statement placed on the Table. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S-501/54.]

(c) It is not proposed to constitute any more Committees at present.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know the procedure adopted by the Government to select the persons for these Committees and also whether they have taken the consent of the Members concerned to serve on the respective Committees?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes, sir. All groups have been represented here. The Members of all the groups have been consulted and their consent has been taken through their leaders. As far as possible, individual Members have also been approached.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: My consent nas not been taken. May I know if there is a possibility of the Government allowing the Members to choose the Committees in which they are interested?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know if he is an independent Member. If he belongs to any Party, he must consult his leader whether his consent was obtained or not.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May we know why the Railways have been omitted

from the list of *ad hoc* Committee in view of the fact that the National Users Consultative Council only deals with amenities to passengers?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The hon. Member has already given the reason. That was the reason why we have not constituted any Consultative Committee with regard to Railways.

Shri Gidwani: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question. I find so many hon. Members ready to put questions.

Shri Gidwani: I would like to know whether the Committees have ever met?

Mr. Speaker: Which Committee?

Shri Gidwani: Any Committee.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Fifteen such meetings have already been held.

Shri Gidwani: The Rehabilitation Committee has not met.

BORDER RAID

*1329. **Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large-scale raid was made by Pakistanis with guns in the middle of November, 1954 in a Khasi village near the border, indulging in indiscriminate shooting and killing;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in the matter.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). On the night of the 4th November 1954, about 20 to 30 Pakistani Nationals, armed with guns, *lathis* and *daos*, raided Lahalein, a Khasi village in the District of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. They started firing before entering the village and then forced their entry into four houses. No one was killed as a result of this raid, but three persons were injured, one from gunshots and the other two from blows of daos and *lathis*, Cash, ornaments and clothes valued at about Rs. 4,370 were looted.

In accordance with the usual procedure in such cases, the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills has lodged a protest with the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, and asked him to take immediate action to apprehend the dacoits, to recover and restore the looted properties and to take steps to prevent recurrence of such raids. The Government of Assam have also lodged a similar protest with the Government of East Bengal and the Government of India have instructed their High Commission in Karachi to lodge a strong protest with the Government of Pakistan. Steps have also been taken by the Government of Assam to ensure the safety of the villagers. This was apparently a case of dacoity.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Pakistani border police personnel joined in the raid?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just read out the answer and there is no mention of that in the answer. Presumably they did not. So far as we know, it was,—if I may use this word—a normal dacoity, although dacoities are not normal things, but abnormal things. Whether they had any secret support from others, or not I have no evidence; maybe, may not be.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know whether any compensation was claimed for those injured from the Pakistan Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can hardly claim any compensation from dacoits. I am not quite sure how one can claim compensation if it is a pure dacoity.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: I said Pakistani Government.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The men need not depend on one's agreement. They may if they like.

Shri Amjad Ali: Could it be ascertained by Government whether initially the *modus operandi* perpetrated was for committing dacoity or was it only to terrorise innocent villagers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as one can see, it was a dacoity. Hon. Members will realise that border areas are peculiarly suited for facilities, smuggling and the like. Persons commit the dacoity and rush across the border and seek safety elsewhere. If a dacoity occurs within a certain territory it is a bad thing. But, it does not attract any attention except that it is a bad thing. If it occurs in a border area, it becomes an international issue, and attention is directed to it although dacoits normally prefer the border areas because they can seek refuge on the other side. This occurs on both sides.

Shri Amjad Ali: Has anything been recovered from the dacoits...

CULTURAL TEAM OF ARTISTES TO RUSSIA

***1332. Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the reactions of Cultural Team of Artistes that visited Soviet Russia and other countries recently; and

(b) what results have been achieved from their visit to those countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A Delegation visited many places in Soviet Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. They were received with enthusiasm everywhere and their performances created great interest in Indian dancing and music. The effect of this tour was an increase in goodwill and friendship between India and the countries visited, as well as an appreciation of Indian art and cultural activities in these countries.

Government have no information about the individual reactions of the artistes who went with the Delegation. The Leader and some other members of the Delegation expressed their great pleasure at the reception given to them in the countries visited.

Dr. J. N. Parekh: May I know the total receipts at the various shows and the manner how the receipts were utilised?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not responsible for the receipts or getting the money. The question may well be addressed to the various cities concerned where they went, and I do not see how I can be in possession of that information. May I remind the hon. Member it was not a business tour or a professional tour of people trying to raise money by their visit there?

Shri N. M. Lingam: Has it come to the notice of the Government that certain members of these delegations abuse their Government or run down their Government in foreign countries? If so, what action do Government propose to take in such cases?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Does the hon. Member refer to this delegation or some other?

Shri N. M. Lingam: Certain delegations generally.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I answer vague questions about any delegation?

STEEL

***1333. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has offered supply of steel to India;

(b) if so, the terms of such offer; and

(c) whether this transaction is on barter basis or under the Colombo Plan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that commercial houses interested in steel trade have been opposing the import from foreign countries? If so, the reason given?

Shri Karmarkar: It is understood that some of the exporters in Japan have sounded and are sounding certain Indian importers with a view to ascertaining the possibility of the latter exporting to Japan iron ore, manganese ore and steel scrap in exchange for steel, mainly plates. So far as our information goes, no concrete proposals have emerged.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Can I have any idea of the total import that we make and from what countries?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRIPURA

*1335. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the number of families of displaced persons at present residing at Dharmanagar (in Tripura) who have yet to be rehabilitated?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): About 700.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Is Government aware that some sixteen families of displaced persons were rehabilitated on Government *khas* land near Dharmanagar office Tila but now on the plea that that land belongs to Gayaprasad Trivedy, the Congress President and also Talukdar, these people are now being evicted from that land?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I am not aware of this allegation.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Do Government propose to make an enquiry about that?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Certainly.

GLYCERINE

*1336. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to release a limited quota of refined glycerine for export during July/December, 1954 period; and

(b) if so, the quantity to be released?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 440 tons.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know the annual production and consumption?

Shri Karmarkar: The production of refined glycerine has been: 1953—3,509 tons; 1954, January to October—1,971 tons; and the requirements inside the country are about 1,000 to 1,500 tons.

MOTOR VEHICLES

*1337. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) whether any Indian-made or Indian-assembled motor vehicles are exported to other countries;

(b) if so, the number exported during the current year and at what price;

(c) the names of the countries to which these were exported;

(d) whether any rebate is allowed in respect of import-duty paid on components used in Indian-assembled motor vehicles which are exported out of India; and

(e) if so, the percentage thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No exports are being made on a commercial scale.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) There is a provision for allowing such rebates if exports take place.

(e) Upto 7/8th of the duty paid.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The hon. Minister said there is no export on a commercial scale. May I know on what scale any export is made now?

Shri Karmarkar: On a non-commercial scale. That is to say, sometimes people take it with their baggages, for instance, to Nepal. In 1951 vehicles worth Rs. 25,300 went, again another Rs. 11,500 in value; in 1953, for instance, the Hindustan Motors Limited sent out one car it seems worth Rs. 8,799. That is for the Ambassador of India. That is what I mean by non-commercial.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any motor car factory has closed in India, and if so, what are the reasons for closing down?

Shri Karmarkar: No motor car manufacturing factory has closed.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I remind the hon. Minister that Ashok Motors of Madras have closed their factory. What is the reason for their closing?

Shri Karmarkar: Some time back, after careful consideration, we did not give scope for factories which were merely assembling factories. About the Ashok Motor factory, I should like to have notice.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What is the reason for companies manufacturing automobiles selling component parts at such a high price?

Shri Karmarkar: That depends on an assumption which I can find out on notice.

Traders from Tibet

*1338. **Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traders from Tibet have to pay a tax to obtain a passport to enter Niti Ghati in the Garhwal District this year;

(b) whether it is a fact that no such tax is levied in any other Ghati in the Himalayan passes;

(c) whether the levy of tax has resulted in the decrease of traders entering Niti Ghati; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). The Government of India are not aware whether passports or travel documents are required to be carried by Tibetan traders within the borders of China. As far as we are concerned under provisions of the Sino-Indian Agreement on Tibet traders from Tibet region of China need have only a certificate issued by the local Government of their own country or by its duly authorised agents. The Government of India levy no entry-tax on these traders at any Pass.

According to the information furnished by the State Government concerned it is understood that the number of Tibetan traders visiting Niti Ghati this year was greater than in the previous years. 607 Tibetan traders visited Niti Ghati this year as against 465 in 1953 and 354 in 1952.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या यह सच है कि नीती घाटी से हो कर आने वाले व्यापारी अपने साथ बहुत कम ऊन और नमक ला पाए हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह मैं नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन अगर व्यापारी लोग ज्यादा आए तो कुछ न कुछ अपने साथ जरूर लाए होंगे ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात भी लाई गई है कि तिब्बत के बारे में इकरारनामा हो जाने के बावजूद भी नीलंग व माना घाटियों के भारतीय व्यापारियों को तिब्बत में तरह तरह के टैक्स देने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है जिसके कारण उन्होंने वहां जाना ही प्रायः बन्द कर दिया है ? क्या इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : तिब्बत के अन्दर टैक्स देना पड़ता है इसके बारे में तो ठीक ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता । अगर आप के पास कोई ऐसी सूचना है तो दरयाफ्त किया जा सकता है ।

PRIVY PURSES

*1341. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of privy purses and allowances paid to the ex-Rulers annually;

(b) whether any voluntary cut has been accepted by the ex-Rulers in response to the Prime Minister's appeal; and

(c) if so, what that cut amounts to?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The total amount of Privy Purses paid annually to all the ex-Rulers is about Rs. 5,40,00,000/-.

(b) Some Rulers have approved of the idea of using some part of their Privy Purses for developmental purposes in their States. Most of them have contributed substantially to the National Plan Loan.

(c) These matters are still under consideration and correspondence and it will not be desirable to give any further details.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: What is the percentage of this cut?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Various suggestions were made and the percentage varied. That is to say, it was somewhat higher for certain people who had a bigger privy purse. It was a graded percentage.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन शासकों से जो अपील की थी कि वे डवलपमेंट के कामों के लिए अधिक रुपया दें, इसमें उन्होंने कितना सहयोग दिया है और क्या यह सहयोग प्रधान मंत्री के कहने पर ही दिया गया है या अपनी मर्जी से दिया गया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : प्रार्थना के अनुसार दिया या अपनी मर्जी से दिया यह समझना तो मुश्किल है। लेकिन अवसर के जवाब आये हैं। उन्होंने पहले भी दिया था और अब भी दे रहे हैं। बाज के जवाब अभी नहीं आये हैं।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Hon. Prime Minister has stated that some ex-Rulers have contributed for developmental works. May I know whether it is outright contribution or loan, and if loan, whether it is interest-free loan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As for what they have been contributing in the past, there is no question of loan; of course, it is all a gift; it has been more or less on a personal basis, i.e., they have given the money to a particular purpose. At the present moment, what is proposed is that this might be done in a little more organised way, the question of loan does not come in here. When they give money to the Loan, it is for the National Plan Loan.

पश्चिमी तिब्बत में फंसे हुए व्यापारी

*१२४२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष जल्दी बर्फ गिरने से हिमालय के दर्रों के बन्द हो जाने के कारण लगभग एक सौ भारतीय व्यापारी गड़तोक और पश्चिमी तिब्बत के दूसरे स्थानों में फंस गये हैं, और

(ख) यदि सच है तो इन व्यापारियों को शीघ्र ही सकुशल भारत में वापस लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) तथा (ख)। जितने हिन्दुस्तानी व्यापारी तिब्बत में थे उनमें से थोड़े से को छोड़ कर बाकी बखैरियत वापस हिन्दुस्तान आ गये हैं, बावजूद बर्फ वगैरह के। थोड़े से तकलाकोट में रह गये हैं। उनके वापस लाने का इन्तजाम हो रहा है, यानी बर्फ साफ की जा रही है ताकि रास्ता साफ हो। हमारे जो काउंसल-जनरल ल्हासा में हैं वह तिब्बत की सरकार से मदद ले रहे हैं कि बर्फ साफ की जाय और लोग वापस आ सकें।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह प्राकृतिक नियमों के अनुसार सम्भव होगा कि दिसम्बर और जनवरी

के महीनों में बर्फ साफ करके उन दर्रों से होकर भारत वापिस आया जा सके ? यदि यह सम्भव नहीं है, तो क्या मैं यह निवेदन कर सकता हूं कि हैलीकॉप्टर या हवाई जहाज के जरिये उनको वापस लाने की कोशिश की जाय ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जरूर यह मेरे लिए कहना मुश्किल है कि यह किस कदर सम्भव है । लेकिन सम्भव है, तभी तो कोशिश की जा रही है । अगर असम्भव होता तो क्यों कोशिश की जाती । और जो आपने हैलीकाप्टर का जिक्र किया, तो हैलीकाप्टर ऐसी जगह नहीं जा सकता । हैलीकाप्टर इतना ऊंचा उठ नहीं सकता और अगर ऊंचा पहुंच जाता है तो वहां से उतर नहीं सकता । उसकी एक सीलिंग होती है उससे ज्यादा ऊंचा नहीं उड़ सकता । तो उसके जाने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है । मुमकिन है कि बड़े हवाई जहाज वहां जा सकें, लेकिन इसमें बहुत पेच हैं और दिक्कतें हैं ।

BRITISH FOOD FAIR

*1343. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India participated in the British Food Fair held at Olympia in September, 1954;

(b) if so, which of the Indian goods were displayed in the fair;

(c) whether the Government of India had in any way, associated themselves with the fair;

(d) if so, the expenditure incurred by Government in this connection; and

(e) what were the special features of the Indian demonstrations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any invitation from the organisers of this exhibition was extended to India and if so, what was the decision in that respect?

Shri Karmarkar: Normally, we have intimations of all the prominent fairs held in foreign countries. We pick up a few of them for actively participating. In respect of the others, we circularise the industries concerned. In this case also, it appears that we circularised, but there was no response from the local participants in the food industries.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether Government are aware that Indian foods were displayed in that exhibition by any agency?

Shri Karmarkar: Obviously, Government are not aware.

सामयिक-पत्र

*१३४४. **श्री एस० एस० द्विवेदी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गत युद्ध के समय सूचना विभाग से प्रकाशित होने वाले "भारतीय समाचार" और "इंडियन इन्फर्मेशन" नामक सामयिक पत्रों को फिर से निकालने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनके प्रकाशन में कितना समय लगेगा ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As soon as the examination has been completed of the Estimates Committee's recommendations regarding these journals which have been received in October.

श्री एस० एस० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि इन पत्रों की अधिक आवश्यकता समझी जाती है, और यह प्रश्न बहुत दिनों से सरकार के विचाराधीन है, तो फिर ये पत्र प्रकाशित नहीं हो रहे हैं इसका क्या कारण है?

डा० केसकर : यह बात सही है कि गवर्नमेंट के पास बहुत स्थानों से इस बात की सूचना आई है कि "इंडियन इन्फर्मेशन" और "भारतीय समाचार" को फिर से जारी किया जाय, खासकर कमर्शियल कन्सर्न्स और यूनीवर्सिटीज की तरफ से बहुत मांग है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की यह सिफारिश है कि इन पत्रों को जारी करने से पहले जो मैगजीन हम चला रहे हैं उनमें अगर कुछ किफायत हो सकती है तो करने की कोशिश की जाय। इसी लिए यह मामला अबतक स्थगित पड़ा रहा।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यह पत्र इतने आवश्यक हैं, क्या सरकार कोई दूसरा तरीका निकालकर इन पत्रों को चलाने की कोशिश करेगी ?

डा० केसकर : इस मामले में जो कुछ हो सकता है उसे करने की कोशिश जरूर हो रही है।

TRADE EXHIBITIONS

*1345. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Trade Exhibitions that have been held abroad during 1954 so far; and

(b) what specific purpose have these exhibitions served?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 9—as per list attached. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 67.]

(b) These Exhibitions help to create both consumer and trade interests in our exportable commodities in foreign countries and assist in promoting our export trade. They also help to focus attention on the industrial progress being made by us. It is not possible to assess the precise effect these exhibitions have had in promoting our exports.

I should also like to add that for instance, in our recent participation in Switzerland, I understand that all our handicrafts were exhibited, and the bulk of them have been sold. In Cairo, again, Kirloskars were able to sell their oil engines and machine tools—both in Egypt and in Cyprus; another manufacturer was able to sell his rice mills. But as I said earlier, it is not possible to give a precise assessment of the direct effect of these exhibitions on the volume of our export trade.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The statement shows that a wholly Indian trade exhibition was held during this year in Cairo. Is there any proposal under the consideration of Government to hold similar wholly Indian trade exhibitions in any other part of the world?

Shri Karmarkar: Our programme for the next year is under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement, I find that our country has been participating mostly in the exhibitions held in U.S.A. and in some parts of Europe. Is it not under the consideration of Government to participate in similar exhibitions in Asia and other continents?

Shri Karmarkar: I think we shall consider that suggestion especially in respect of Asia. But I am not able to give a positive reply at the moment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the manufacturers of the gift and fancy goods which have been very popular at these exhibitions have been asked to manufacture them on a broader scale?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. In fact, we have our machinery by which we normally route trade inquiries and the rest, and our manufacturers here are aware of what is needed outside.

Shri N. M. Lingam: In view of the encouraging results achieved by these exhibitions in promoting exports, do Government propose to have trade centres in these places, so that our exports may be accelerated?

Shri Karmarkar: Subject to correction, I think I answered a question on that subject earlier. There is an

idea of having trade centres at a few of these centres. It is not possible in view of limited finances to have trade centres at many places.

IMPROVEMENT OF PROGRAMMES IN A.I.R.

*1347. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state broadly how the lump provision of Rs. 3 lakhs in 1953-54 which was increased subsequently to Rs. 6 lakhs in 1954-55, for the improvement of programmes of All India Radio has been utilised?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The lump provision which was sanctioned in 1953-54 and 1955 has been and is being utilised on:

(i) Improvement of music programmes and establishing Light Music Units;

(ii) Increasing the fee of artistes and increasing payments for talks, dramas etc; and

(iii) Special programme activities like the Radio month celebrations. Expenditure for these purposes is added on to normal expenditure on similar items, and not kept in a special category.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the relative share as between the artistes and the administrators, that is being paid out of this fund?

Dr. Keskar: I might inform the hon. Member that one of the reasons for asking for this special sum was the fact that the percentage of money that AIR was spending on administration was very much greater than on the production of programmes, and so most of this money is spent on payment for production of programmes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the national programme that is being broadcast from Delhi every week is also being paid out of this fund?

Dr. Keskar: It is very difficult, as I said, to separate and say which part is paid out of the normal sum granted and which part from the special grant, but some of it will certainly be considered for improvement of programmes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any new employees were engaged for carrying out the object of these programmes?

Dr. Keskar: Not these programmes in general, but aspects of these programmes. For carrying out those objects, certainly, new production staff on contract has been engaged in some places.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether additional expenditure, if any, had to be incurred in order to carry out the objects of these additional funds?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice for that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सिंदरी कारखाना

*१२१४. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से सितम्बर, १९५४ तक के समय में सिंदरी उर्वरक कारखाने में अमोनियम सल्फेट का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और उसका मूल्य लगभग कितना है, और

(ख) कितनी मात्रा की बिक्री हुई और उससे कितना लाभ हुआ ?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 1,95,575 tons valued at Rs. 537·83 lakhs.

(b) The quantity sold during this period is 2,53,724 tons.

The profit and loss is computed annually and the annual statement of accounts and the statement of profit and loss for the year 1953-54, as in the preceding year, have been placed in the Library of Parliament. It is not possible to give any estimate of

the profit for the period indicated by the Member, which I notice includes three months of a completed year and six months of the current year. Month by month there is variation in the quantity sold and in the quantity produced which must have its effect on production costs also. The company is striking the balance annually and these figures are being made available to the Lok Sabha.

PALAR RIVER DISPUTE

***1319. Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted to Government in regard to the dispute between Madras and Mysore States on Palar river suggesting the appointment of a council under Article 263 of the Constitution for conducting an enquiry into and advising upon the dispute; and

(b) if so, how the matter now stands?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Madras Government have reported that they are collecting technical data to show whether there has been any interception by Mysore of waters legitimately due to Madras and that they will address to Central Government, if the investigations showed that there was such interception. The Mysore Government, have, on the other hand, said that they have not taken any action which would adversely affect the interests of Madras. This has been intimated to the Government of Madras. A further report is awaited from that Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN RAJASTHAN

***1320. Shri Bhoothalingam:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 225 on the 3rd September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have since received from the Rajasthan Government any data of unemployment in that State;

(b) if so, how it compares with the figures of other States; and

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a statement containing the information?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No data on unemployment in Rajasthan have been received by the Planning Commission from the Rajasthan Government. The State Government have, however, recently reviewed the various factors in the employment situation and considered measures for expanding employment opportunities.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

CARPETS

***1324. Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to standardise the quality of carpets produced by the cottage industries at Bhadohi and Mirzapur;

(b) if so, for what purpose;

(c) whether Government propose to find a suitable market for them; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken by Government to develop this industry?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, standards for these carpets have been drawn up with a view to improve the quality and increase the export.

(c) Government help in such matters to the extent possible.

(d) The Government of Uttar Pradesh with a view to develop this industry have introduced Quality Marking, and are organising co-operative societies and supplying good quality raw-materials at cheaper rates to the craftsmen.

The Central Government extend financial assistance to State Governments, where necessary, to implement schemes pertaining to the carpet industry.

Coal Washeries Committee

*1327. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether the Committee appointed to report on the washing of coal needed for the Rourkela Steel Works has submitted its report?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): No.

Tea

*1330. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the main criterion for declaring an area as low producing tea area; and

(b) the names of the tea estates which have been declared or treated as "low producing areas" under the Tea Rules, 1954 so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) According to Draft Rules published for comments, "low producing area" is defined as a tea estate or sub-division of a tea estate having an actual crop basis of less than 456 pounds avoirdupois per acre. Rules have not been finalised yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Evacuation of Harijan Families

*1331. **Shri G. L. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 150 Harijans families are going to be evacuated under the Rajpura Gur Mandi Scheme where 192 quarters are to be constructed for the displaced persons; and

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) No such decision has yet been taken.

(b) Yes, a few representations have been received.

टेकनीकल प्रशिक्षण संस्था

*१२२४. **मुल्ला अब्दुल्लाभाई :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नई टेकनीकल प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं को खोलने के बारे में कोई योजना भेजी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. At the time of the Progress Report for 1953-54 the following schemes for the opening of new Technical Training Institutes were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for being included in their Plan:—

1. Ravindra Industrial School at Khairagarh;
2. Training of Agricultural overseers;
3. Agricultural College at Jabalpur.

(b) Schemes Nos. (1) and (2) above have been approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Madhya Pradesh Plan. Scheme No. (3) above is still under consideration.

Economic Survey

*1340. **Shri Magan Lal Bagdi:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the economic survey of Jamshedpur has been finalised by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the survey;

(c) the names of the Members of the Survey Committee;

(d) the terms of reference thereof?

(e) the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(f) the time by which the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (f). The Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission has approved a scheme for carrying out a socio-economic survey of Jamshedpur city with a view to studying problems of rapid urbanisation. The survey is being undertaken under the auspices of the Patna University and under the direction of Prof. B. R. Misra. A sum of Rs. 22,000 has been sanctioned for the survey which is expected to be completed in about a year.

सामुदायिक परियोजनायें

*१३४५. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन राज्यों में सामुदायिक योजनाओं द्वारा सर्वाधिक विकास हुआ है ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Progress of development can be assessed from three different criteria *viz*:

1. Proportion of expenditure incurred to the target;
2. People's contribution; and
3. Physical achievements.

The actual performance varies widely from State to State under each of the above categories and it would be invidious to single out a particular State on the basis of its record under any of the aforesaid criteria.

Transport in A.I.R.

***1348. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of fleet of transport in the Delhi Station of A.I.R. (including News Services Division and External Services Division);

(b) the nature of work that necessitates maintenance of such a large fleet; and

(c) the total amount spent over this item in 1952-53 and 1953-54 separately?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Twelve vehicles.

(b) The vehicles are used (i) for contacting artists and (ii) for outside broadcasts. They are also used for transporting artists including staff artists and the essential staff for journeys when public transport is not normally available. The essential staff is also permitted the use of the vehicles for journeys which are in addition to their normal journeys to and from the Station.

(c) A sum of Rs. 69,821/- and Rs. 75,929/- was spent on the maintenance of the vehicles in 1952-53 and 1953-54 respectively.

Motor Cycles

***1349. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a motor-cycle manufacturing concern in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. A firm in Madras have been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up a factory for the manufacture of motor cycles.

(b) The scheme envisages the manufacture of the following types of complete motor cycles in five years:

350 c.c. rigid frame type.
350 c.c. rear spring frame type.
125 c.c. model.

PLANTS AND MACHINERY FOR RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

*1350. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether any organisation has been formed for the standardisation of plants, machinery and spare parts required for various River Valley Projects and for making available surplus equipments of one project to other projects where they may be needed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Pursuant to the decision taken at the first meeting of the Co-ordination Board of Ministers for River Valley Projects, a Standing Committee of Experts is being constituted to look into the question of standardised makes of machinery for River Valley Projects in the light of the recommendations of the Construction, Plant and Machinery Committee and the discussions at the meeting of the Co-ordination Board of Ministers and submit its recommendations.

In regard to the transfer of surplus machinery and equipment from one Project to other Projects, the work will be co-ordinated by the Central Water and Power Commission.

COMPENSATION FOR EVACUEE PROPERTY

*1351. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 668 on the 8th September 1954 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at in regard to the areas forming Sanitary Committees of Sind being recognised as Urban areas for the payment of Compensation to the claimants for their properties left there; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

RADIO SETS

*1352. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 86 radio-sets have been distributed to different Harijan colonies in various States;

(b) if so, the number of sets distributed to each State;

(c) the locations of colonies;

(d) the source from which the radio-sets were acquired and their total price; and

(e) the expenditure, if any, incurred by Government on their maintenance?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) At the Presentation Ceremony, held in Community Hall on 2nd November, 1954, one set was presented to Bhangi Colony, Reading Road, New Delhi, and the remaining 85 sets will be distributed to various States as soon as the distribution list is finalised.

(b) and (c). The number of sets to be distributed to each State and the location of the colonies are being finalised in consultation with the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

(d) The Radio sets were donated by:

	No. of sets donated.
(i) Members of Radio Manufacturers' Association.	28
(ii) Members of All India Radio Merchants' Association.	19
(iii) A member of Radio Industries' Association.	3
(iv) Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	36

The total price of these sets is approximately Rs. 25,000/-.

(e) It is proposed to distribute these sets through State Governments

and make them responsible for their maintenance. No expenditure, therefore, is expected to be incurred by the Central Government on their maintenance.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

*1353. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha; Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 26 given on the 15th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the terms on which the loans have been advanced to the State Governments for the rural and small town electrification schemes; and

(b) whether Government propose to give any loan to privately owned electricity undertakings for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Central loans recently approved for rural and small town electrification schemes will be repayable over a period of 30 years. For the first five years, only interest will be payable at the rate prevailing at the time the loan is sanctioned. Thereafter, principal and interest will be repayable in 25 equated instalments.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

FILM ON MAHATMA GANDHI

*1354. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Otto Preminger, a noted U.S. Film producer has approached Government for making a picture on the life of Mahatma Gandhi within a year; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Mr. Otto Preminger has intimated his intention to produce a film about Mahatma Gandhi the proposal being not to bring Mahatma Gandhi into the picture but to depict the effect of Gandhiji's teachings on others.

(b) The proposal is at the stage of an idea only and no script has been written. Government would consider the script when it is submitted.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

*1355. Dr. J. N. Parekh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Delegation who visited Yugoslavia to study how that country is implementing its Economic Plan has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The report is under preparation.

(b) This has not yet been considered by the Government.

INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER

*1356. Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan military stationed on Pakistan border within 20 miles from Karimganj town (Assam) are claiming half portion of the Indian river Sarma and some boats were detained and people including boatmen were harassed: and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Since 1950, the Government of Pakistan have been claiming that the mid-stream of the river Surma between the villages of Katagaon-mukh and Natanpur should be the boundary between Assam and East Bengal and have

been making peridic a tempts to question India's control over the river. Pakistani armed personnel have also been indulging in periodical interference with Indian fishermen fishing in the river as well as Indian boats plying on it. Recently, Pakistani authorities have reinforced the Pakistan border force stationed in that area.

The Government of Assam have taken adequate measures to prevent the infringement of Indian sovereignty over this stretch of the river. Strong protects have also been lodged by the Government of Assam with the Government of East Bengal and by the Indian High Commissioner in Karachi with the Government of Pakistan against the recent reinforcement of Pakistan border force and their attempts at disturbing the *status quo*.

IMPORT AND EXPORT ADVISORY COUNCILS

*1357. **Shri Bheekha Bhai**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members who have been nominated to the reconstituted Import and Export Advisory Councils; and

(b) the powers and functions of these Councils?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 68.]

(b) Import and Export Advisory Councils are purely advisory bodies. They have been constituted to advise the Government on matters of policy and procedure relating to import and export trade.

CALCIUM CARBIDE

*1358. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaawamy**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Calcium Carbide manufactured in the country during the current year (till the 31st October, 1954); and

(b) the prevailing prices of the indigenous and imported material?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 34 tons approximately.

(b) Indigenous—Rs. 45/- per Cwt. Imported—Rs. 66—10/- per Cwt.

FLOOD CONTROL

*1359. **Shri Barman**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the subjects discussed by the Central Flood Control Committee at their meeting held at Delhi in November, 1954;

(b) the preventive and protective measures suggested by the representatives of the various States;

(c) the final decisions of the Committee; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in pursuance of those decisions, particularly in regard to the control of rivers in North Bengal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 69.]

GOA

*1360. **Shri Jethalal Joshi**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passport system has been recently introduced in Goa, Diu and Daman, the Portuguese territories in India, and that as a result thereof, the Indians who wish to migrate to India are experiencing great difficulties; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) According to reports Portuguese authorities were to introduce travel permit system in

the nature of an exit permit for travel from the Portuguese possessions into India. The date of the introduction of the system was said to be 1st December, 1954 which was later extended to the 15th of December. Government have seen newspaper reports that due to administrative difficulties the Portuguese authorities may postpone the introduction of this system indefinitely.

(b) Does not arise.

INTEGRATED PUBLICITY PROGRAMME

*1361. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far during the current year under the Integrated Publicity Programme of the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any amount has been spent during this year for making documentary films on the development plans and river valley projects?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The amount spent during the current financial year upto 31st October, 1954, is Rs. 11,31,559.

(b) Yes. An amount of Rs. 4,36,627 has been spent during the current financial year upto 31st October, 1954, in making documentary films covering the entire field of Five Year Plan including development plans and river valley projects.

OVERSEAS PUBLICITY

*1362. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 9 asked on the 16th February, 1954 and state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for improving the arrangements for external publicity in Western and Middle East countries;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals; and

(c) the extent to which various suggestions have been implemented?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Proposals include reinforcing and re-orientating Indian publicity set up in European and Middle East countries, with a view to increasing their efficiency.

(c) (1) A new publicity section has been set up in our Mission in Berne.

(2) Publicity wings in our Missions in Bonn and Beirut have been strengthened by addition of more staff.

(3) The publicity wing of our Mission in Baghdad, which was under a junior officer, *viz.* Assistant Press Attache, has been placed under a senior Press Attache.

(4) It has been decided to have a regular publicity set up attached to our Consulate General in San Francisco.

ELECTRIC POWER

*1363. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of electric power for Delhi and how it is being met at present;

(b) how the additional power from Nangal Hydel Canal is to be utilised in Delhi; and

(c) the amount of power Delhi is likely to receive from the two power houses in Nangal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 70.]

CHEAP HOUSES FOR PEOPLE OF LOW INCOME

*1364. **Shri Gaopati Ram:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the number of States which have joined the scheme for building cheap houses for the people of low income?

The Minister of Works Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): The Low-Income Group Housing scheme was communicated to the state Governments only on the 20th November, 1954, and it is too early yet to say which of them have, and which have not, taken advantage of the scheme.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

*1365. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have been given a loan of Rs. 40·07 lakhs for electrification of the rural areas; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Loan assistance of Rs. 47·07 lakhs has been approved for rural and small town electrification schemes in Orissa.

(b) Particulars of schemes approved are given in a statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 71.]

BORDER INCIDENT

*1366. **Sardar Hukam Singh:**
Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:
Shri M. L. Agrawal:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an exchange of heavy firing recently between Indian and Pakistani nationals on the Indian side of River Sutlej in Ferozepore District;

(b) if so, the number of casualties resulting from such firing; and

(c) when the firing ceased?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No casualties have been reported.

(c) The firing lasted for about eleven hours and ceased at about 5 A.M. on the 27th November, 1954.

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR SIKKIM

*1367. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the Five Year Development Plan for Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government of India have approved a 7-Year Development Plan for Sikkim costing over rupees two crores for the period 1954-61. Rupees 77 lakhs will be spent in the first two years and the rest in the next five years. Its purpose is to achieve a balanced development of Sikkim and emphasis is laid on the improvement of communications, development of agriculture through minor irrigation schemes, horticulture, growing seed potatoes, oranges and apples, organisation of co-operative societies and the building up of a National Extension Service bloc. A factory is to be established for the preservation and canning of fruit. Generation of hydel power, extension of posts and telegraphs services, education, veterinary aid, medical and public health facilities and the development of cottage industries also form part of the Plan. The entire aid is to be given in the form of financial and technical assistance.

TEA PROMOTION COUNCIL

820. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of contribution made to the Tea Council in 1954-55 for tea propaganda in the U.S.A.;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred in 1953-54 by the Council on its activities; and

(c) how the expenditure was shared by the three contributing countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) $ 475,000—contribution by India for 1954.

(b) and (c):

India	$450,000
Ceylon	$350,000
Indonesia ..	$50,000
U.S. Tea Trade	$520,000
Total expenditure for 1953	$1,370,000

REFUGEES IN KASHMIR

821. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who have migrated since 1949 from Pakistan occupied territory of Kashmir to Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) the measures adopted to rehabilitate them?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) No regular statistics regarding the migration of persons from the Pakistan occupied territory of Kashmir to Jammu and Kashmir State have been maintained by the State Government. According to the information made available by the State Government, approximately 1,21,000 persons are estimated to have arrived since 1947.

(b) (i) Rehabilitation loans have been given at Rs. 500/- per family for agricultural and housing purposes.

(ii) Lands varying from 4 to 6 acres per family have been given according to the size of the family and nature of land.

(iii) A scheme has been drawn up for the construction of Colonies in Jammu and Kashmir State for housing the displaced persons.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

822. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far given to the Punjab State under the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(b) how it has been utilised?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Rs. 2·02 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 3·26 lakhs as loan have been paid to the Punjab Government so far out of the sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 4·82 lakhs and an equal amount of loan for the construction of 382 tenements for industrial workers.

(b) The amount has been utilised on the construction of 100 tenements at Amritsar and 124 tenements at Ludhiana. Fifty-eight tenements are yet to be built at Batala.

FILM MUSIC

823. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of film-producers with whom Government have arrived at an agreement so far in regard to the broadcasting of film music; and

(b) the terms of the agreement arrived at?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Certain producers started negotiations regarding this question some time back but they have not yet been finalized.

(b) Does not arise.

RADIO SETS

824. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio-sets imported into India since January, 1953 to October, 1954, country-wise;

(b) the number of radio-sets licensed in the country, state-wise; and

(c) whether Government propose to enhance or reduce the radio licence fee in the near future?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Statements giving the required information are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 72.]

(c) The question of revising licence fees is generally under examination.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

825. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to link up Tilaiya Power Station with Bokaro as was recommended by the D.V.C. Enquiry Committee: and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Tilaiya power station will be connected with the main D.V.C. Power Grid at Barhi sub-station on 132 KV transmission line from Bokaro to Gaya. The work on the transmission line has already commenced.

D.V.C. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

826. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the latest position with regard to implementation of the various recommendations of the Damodar Valley Corporation Enquiry Committee by Government and the Corporation itself as concerning them?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S-500/54.]

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

827. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible to reduce the cost of reclamation for resettlement of displaced persons by the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how the cost has varied during the past years since this work started?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The required information is given in the attached statement. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 73.]

D. V. C. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

828. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Damodar Valley Corporation Enquiry Committee with regard to entrusting the construction of houses for rehabilitation of displaced persons, to approved village Co-operative Societies under the guidance of the Corporation's engineers, has been given effect to by the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the number of village Co-operative Societies entrusted with this task and the number of houses built by each of them so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. As no options for houses have so far

been exercised by the displaced persons after the recommendation made by the D.V.C. Enquiry Committee, the corporation have had no occasion to construct houses for them. Efforts will, however, be made to implement the recommendation whenever demands for houses are made by the displaced persons.

(b) Does not arise.

GRANTS TO VINDHYA PRADESH

829. **Shri Randaman Singh:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant given to Vindhya Pradesh during 1954 so far for the improvement of the hill stations under the Five Year Plan;

(b) the main purposes and schemes for which this grant has been sanctioned; and

(c) the amount spent so far and the amount of work completed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). For the scheme for the development of Amarkantak as a hill station, in 1953-54 (revised estimates) a provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made and the current year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 1 lakh. According to a report of the State Government no expenditure has been incurred so far.

ELECTRICITY

830. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total electricity generated in all the public utility power stations in India during the year of 1953; and

(b) how much of electricity was sold to consumers?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:

Electricity generated	6,697 Million Kw.
Electricity sold	5,597 Million Kw.

TEA INDUSTRY

831. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in the foreign exchange earned by the export of tea in 1953-54 as compared to the previous year;

(b) the total wage bill paid by the Tea Industry (Plantations and Manufacturers) in each of the above years; and

(c) the profits estimated to be made by the Tea Industry as a whole in 1953-54 as compared to 1952-53?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 26·3 per cent.

(b) and (c). The required information is not available.

APPOINTMENTS

832. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of appointments carrying pay of Rs. 500/- p.m. or more (both temporary and permanent) made by the Ministry during the past four years?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

हथकरघा उद्योग का वैज्ञानिकरण

८३३. श्री एस० एन० दास :
श्री एस० एन० मिश्र :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हथकरघा उद्योग के वैज्ञानिकरण के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस विषय में राज्य-सरकारों से साथ परामर्श किया गया है ;

(घ) किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं ;

(ङ) इस योजना के आर्थिक पहलू क्या हैं ; और

(च) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप होने वाली बेकारी के प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया गया है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (f). In paragraphs 47, 81 and 85 to 99 of the Textile Enquiry Committee's Report, the Committee has recommended a scheme for conversion of handlooms into semi-automatic handlooms and powerlooms. The Report of the Committee is at present under consideration in consultation with all the State Governments.

The Report of the Committee has already been laid on the Table of the House and the Report has been circularised to all Members of the Lok Sabha.

Cottage Industries in Orissa

834. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent any schemes for the development of cottage industries;

(b) if so, the nature of such schemes; and

(c) the financial assistance given under each category so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 74.]

Hydrological Survey of Rivers

835. Shri Dhusiya: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in different States which are being contour-surveyed for collecting hydrological and other data for the purpose of bringing them under river-valley schemes;

(b) the names of the rivers of which survey has been completed; and

(c) the names of rivers for whose survey and control the consent of foreign Governments has to be obtained?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Co-ordination between Industrial and Educational Spheres

836. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further action has been taken on the suggestion made by the Minister of Production on 25th September, 1954 while inaugurating the 13th Chemical Engineering and Technology Association of the Delhi Polytechnic that there should be co-ordination between the industrial and educational spheres so that qualified technicians could be suitably employed; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No. Every effort is, however, made to relate training facilities to requirements of technical personnel.

(b) Does not arise.

GROUNDNUTS AND CASTOR SEEDS

837. Shri Madhao Reddi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the Hyderabad traders for an export quota of groundnut and castor seed has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Some such representations are frequently received from many quarters. Export quotas are usually allowed to established shipper who have contacts with foreign markets and can directly utilise the quotas and as a rule no quotas are given to people who have no such connections.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN

838. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any formal or informal negotiations have been or are likely to be carried on with Japan with regard to participation of that country in joint industrial enterprises in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, Sir. No such negotiations have so far been carried on with Japan; nor is it possible to say anything about the future.

BRITISH GUIANA

839. Shri S. N. Das: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the report of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission 1954 known as the Robertson Commission on racial tension in British Guiana;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to refute the allegation that Indians in British Guiana are looking forward to the time when Guiana will be a part of an East Indian Empire;

(c) whether any representation in this regard has been made to the Government of U.K.; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The report has made no such direct allegation. The relevant text of the report reads as follows:—

> "Guianese of African extraction were not afraid to tell us that many Indians in British Guiana looked forward to the day when British Guiana would be a part not of the British Commonwealth but of an East Indian Empire. The result has been a tendency for racial tension to increase....."

The main political parties in British Guiana and several Indian and non-Indian organisations have protested against the alleged statement in newspapers as well as by sending representations to Members of the Robertson Commission, the Governor of British Guiana, the U. K. Government and the U.N.O. The Indian Commission in Trinidad have also issued a rejoinder in a local newspaper. The Government of India do not, therefore, propose to take any further action on this at this stage.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

840. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of petroleum products consumed in India annually from the year 1951 onwards;

(b) the percentage of consumption met by indigenous production;

(c) the number of new wells that have been discovered so far;

(d) the estimated production from these wells; and

(e) how much of the total oil produced in the country is suitable for making aviation spirit?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) This information could be derived from the Customs and Excise Revenue Statement of the Indian Union for March, 1954, a publication that is available in the Library of the House.

(b) Between 7 per cent. to 10 per cent.

(c) Four new wells which have been drilled in the Nahorkatiya Area of Upper Assam have produced Oil.

(d) Their production is estimated as between 500 to 700 barrels per day per well.

(e) Most of it is suitable for production of Aviation Spirit.

D.V.C.

841. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of irrigation per acre in D.V.C. is estimated to be higher than the other river valley projects;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a comparative statement of estimated cost of irrigation per acre under D.V.C., Hirakud and Bhakra-Nangal Projects would be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. According to present indications, the cost of irrigation per acre in the D.V.C. compares favourably with that in the other river valley projects.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid as desired. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 75.] The figures are tentative.

COAL BOARD

842. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new hands recruited in the Coal Board since 1952; and

(b) the number of those who were recruited from among the employees of the Coal Commissioner's organisation?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 24.

(b) Eight.

SORTERS AND PACKERS OF STATIONERY OFFICE, CALCUTTA

843. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sorters and packers of the Central Stationery Office, Calcutta are classed as semi-skilled workers; and

(b) their wage-scale?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The sorters and packers have not been classified as skilled, semi-skilled or un-skilled workers.

(b) Rs. 30—½—35.

PRINTING PRESSES

844. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the printing presses under the control of the Ministry are located;

(b) whether there is any arrangement for training apprentices at any of these presses;

(c) if so, where;

(d) the total intake of apprentices every year in these presses;

(e) the qualifications necessary for the apprentices and the period of their training;

(f) whether apprenticeship is open for general public; and

(g) if so, the mode of their selection?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The printing presses under the control of the Ministry are located as follows: Delhi—3; Calcutta.—2; Simla.— 1; Nasik.— 1; Aligarh.—1; Nilokheri.—1.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the main Press at Calcutta and New Delhi.

(d) The figures vary from year to year. Before the War, one apprentice used to be recruited every year, but during the war, recruitment was suspended. Since then one apprentice was recruited in 1948, two in 1949, two in 1951 and four in 1952.

(e) The candidates have to be graduates in the age group of 17-22 years and the period of training is 4 years, which can be reduced to 3 in the case of industrial employees already working in the presses.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The selection is made by the Controller of Printing and Stationery after inviting applications through advertisement.

Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

845. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the current year;

(b) the number of applications for loan from the Industrial Finance Corporation and the amount of loan sanctioned for each; and

(c) the number of schemes involving foreign collaboration that were examined by the Development Wing and ultimately sanctioned?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 490.

(b) The Industrial Finance Corporation is under the control of the Ministry of Finance to whom the question might be addressed.

(c) 32.

Second Five Year Plan

846. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travancore-Cochin Government have submitted various schemes for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes and the total amount involved in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). So far only outline proposals for irrigation and power schemes to be considered for inclusion in the second five-year plan have been received from the Government of Travancore-Cochin. A statement of these schemes is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 76.]

N. E. S. Programme

847. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to select backward regions from Scheduled areas in various States for National Extension Service Programme; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a list of the names of such regions?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Selection of areas for location of

National Extension Service Blocs is the responsibility of the State Governments. The intention is to bring the whole country under National Extension Service Programme by the end of Second Five Year Plan.

Textile Firms

848. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of textile firms in India which are still owned by foreigners?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Monazite Sand Deposits

849. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the agencies that are engaged in the extraction and export of Monazite Sand deposits in Travancore-Cochin;

(b) the present arrangements for the extraction and utilisation of Thorium content of these Monazite deposits; and

(c) whether any private agency is allowed to export Thorium either on its own account or on Government account?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Monazite is extracted from the west coast sands in Travancore-Cochin by the Travancore Minerals Concerns Ltd. Export of Monazite is prohibited.

(b) and (c). Monazite is processed by the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in their plant at Alwaye in Travancore-Cochin State. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. is a company, whose shares are owned solely by the Government of India and the Government of Travancore-Cochin State. The residual thorium-uranium cake left over after the rare earths and phosphate have been extracted will be processed in the Uranium-Thorium Plant being set up by the Government of India at Trombay near Bombay. Till this plant commences operation, interim arrangements exist for processing the residual cake in France and receiving back the finished products. No Thorium is exported. Thorium nitrate which has industrial use in the manufacture of gas mantles for street lighting and other gas lights, is, however, exported by Indian Rare Earths Ltd. on behalf of Government. No private agency or company is allowed to export these products. Gas Mantles manufactured in India are exported by private parties.

Atomic Energy Conference

850. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) a list of the principal subjects that were discussed at the Conference on the "Development of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes" held under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission in November, 1954; and

(b) the nature of the decisions taken there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The main subjects discussed at the Conference were: the general plan for atomic energy development; geological survey, prospecting and working of atomic minerals; beneficiation of low grade ores; uranium and thorium extraction and purification: role of chemistry in atomic energy; role of metallurgy in atomic energy; reactors; health protection, and the biological and medical applications of atomic energy.

(b) The Conference had no authority to take any decisions, but all the above mentioned subjects were discussed, and constructive proposals and suggestions made at the Conference

have been noted, and will be given due consideration. It is proposed to lay a summary of the proceedings of the Conference on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

852. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overall industrial production has a declining trend during the current year;

(b) the index of industrial production in 1954-55 so far;

(c) the index for the months of January, April, August and November, 1954, separately; and

(d) how these figures compare with those in the corresponding period during the last year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The index of industrial production is given in the publication "Monthly Statistics of Production of Selected Industries of India" compiled by the Directorate of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta, every month and published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. A copy of this publication is available in the Library of the House.

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(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Friday, 17th December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

HUNGER STRIKE OF POLICEMEN IN WEST BENGAL AND CALLING IN OF MILITARY

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up further consideration of the question of the admissibility of the adjournment motion, notice of which was given by Shri A. K. Gopalan, and others. The hon. the Home Minister promised to make a statement.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Following the removal by the Company Mess Committee from the post of Mess Secretaryship over alleged loss of mess money, one constable of the Calcutta Armed Police was refused mess food on credit by the Committee. Following this, the constable wanted to go out for food during duty hours and was refused permission. The constable then pleaded sickness and was sent to hospital, where he resorted to hunger strike and refused to eat even after requests by two Deputy Commissioners of Police. The constable stated that he had grievances but refused to disclose their nature. On the 10th December, 1954, the other men of the Company to which the constable belonged, went on sympathetic hunger-strike, but were carrying out normal duties. By the evening of 10th December, the hunger-strike spread to all the three Armed Police Battalions of the Calcutta Police affecting 3,000 men. Later 2,000 unarmed Police also joined the hunger-strike. The hunger strike was limited to constables only. One contingent of hunger-striking policemen on guard duty at Alipore Mint refused to be relieved by unaffected substitutes in the evening. To control the situation, the Government of West Bengal considered it essential to immediately disarm the disobedient guards of the Mint and take over control of all police armouries. For this purpose, a formal request was made on the night of 10th December to the officiating Commander, 20th Division, Fort William, Calcutta, for military aid. At 7 A.M. on 11th December 1954, army units took over guard duty at the Alipore Mint and all the Police armouries in Calcutta after disarming Police guards without any incident.

Later the same day, the Commissioner of Police and the Inspector General of Police spoke to the constables on hunger-strike. On an assurance from the State Government that their decision on their pay and other emoluments would be announced by the 30th of April 1955 and that the arrested persons would be released, the hunger-strike was completely called off on the evening of the same day. The military was withdrawn from the Alipore Mint and the armouries. The withdrawal was completed by 9.40 P.M.

Subsequently the constables of the armed branch of the Howrah Police force resorted to hunger-strike from

[Dr. Katju]

the 12th December 1954 and demanded immediate announcement of the increase in pay and emoluments that would be granted to them. In spite of the assurances given by the Inspector General of Police and the issue of a Press Note by the Government to say that the Government decision regarding pay and emoluments would cover the West Bengal Police as well, the men refused to give up the hunger-strike. By 8 P.M. on the 13th evening, some 800 men joined the hunger-strike. At this stage, a formal request was made by the West Bengal Government on the night of the 13th December for military aid. At 7 A.M. on the 14th December, the military completed disarming of the District Armed Police and took over charge of the police armoury at the Howrah District Police Lines and at the Sibpore Engineering College. The static guard at the Howrah Treasury run by the Imperial Bank was also replaced by the military.

On the evening of the same day, viz. the 14th instant, by 6 P.M., the military guards were taken off and guard duties were taken back by units of the armed police.

Meanwhile, reports of a number of constables on hunger-strike in the District Police Lines were received from the districts of Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Bankura and from two Sub-divisions of the Midnapur district, viz. Jhargram and Tamluk. Latest reports show improvement in the Hooghly, Bankura and Midnapore districts. In Bankura all constables that refused their midday meal on the 14th had partaken of their night meal the same day. In Hooghly the number of men on hunger-strike had come down from 1,000 to about 400. In the Jhargram Sub-division and in the Hijli police station of the Midnapore district, the hunger-strike has been called off. On the other hand, men of the Sealdab railway police and 96 members of the armed police battalion of the Police Training College, Barrackpore, are reported to have started fasting from the 15th instant. The men have all reported for work and the situation has been peaceful. The armouries and the treasuries at Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Parganas and Murshidabad are all being guarded now by the units of the armed police.

My latest information received about an hour ago is that last night the West Bengal Government requested military assistance for the arrest of about 400 strikers. The arrests were effected in the early hours of this morning. To assist the civil police in carrying out this task, troops were called out from 1 A.M. to 5.30 A.M. to cordon off the affected area. The arrests were made without any incident. The situation at present is reported to be peaceful.

In addition to these, about 100 arrests were made at other places in Howrah by the West Bengal police without any assistance. There were no incidents anywhere.

As regards other places, the hunger-strikers had called off the strike and started taking food at Barrackpore and at Sealdah.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: There is no military force in operation at present?

Dr. Katju: No, no. They came only for the purpose of making arrests.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: My submission is that as the military had been called first and, according to the statement of the Minister, yesterday also the military had been functioning though the function of the military is not as before, namely, to take charge of the police duties, on that point, as far as the urgency of the situation is concerned, the question is whether it is a matter of urgent public importance. This is not the first time that there has been such kind of unrest among the armed police. One year ago in Madras also there was some such thing....

Mr. Speaker: I am concerned with admissibility of the motion at present.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: So what I say is that this is a matter of urgent public importance because unrest among the police, among the armed police, in one place will certainly affect the armed police all over the country. You may just consider it.

Mr. Speaker: The real position is that the police, armed or otherwise, have been under the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Government, and whatever grievances the police may have, it is the duty of the West Bengal Government to attend to those grievances. If I mistake not the military authorities have instructions to go to aid the civil authorities only for the purposes of maintaining peace. But, so far as the question of police administration is concerned the military authorities of the Central Government have nothing to do in the matter. Therefore, the subject raised is really a subject of the State to deal with and can better be raised in the West Bengal Assembly and not at this place.

The only question which induced me to call for a statement was the mention of the military being called for. I for one do not see how the military aid could be refused and a worse situation could be allowed to grow when a request is made by the Government of Bengal. I do not think it can be expected that the military authorities when approached by the Government of West Bengal could sit in judgment as to whether the request was proper or improper. They are only to obey. There is nothing now, especially because the military is withdrawn, to go into discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard one Member and no further submissions on that point are necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, just a clarification from the Minister. It appears that the Eastern Frontier Rifles have taken over from the troops. I believe the Minister says: "No; that is not a fact." I just want on a point of clarification of the statement, whether it is a fact that the Eastern Frontier Rifles have taken over from the troops. The Eastern Frontier Rifles do not form part of our military, or do they?

Dr. Katju: I have no such information.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I do not think I need give consent to this motion.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO MINERAL CONCESSION RULES

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949:

(1) Notification No. MII-152(48)/54, dated the 23rd September, 1954.

(2) Notification No. MII-152(239)/53, dated the 13th October, 1954.

(3) Notification No. MII-152(45)/54, dated the 5th November, 1954.

(4) Notification No. MII-159(13)/54, dated the 24th November, 1954.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S.498/54.]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Of the five hours allotted to them three hours and 20 minutes have already been availed of yesterday and one hour and 40 minutes now remain. This means that these Demands including the Appropriation Bill will be disposed of by about 1-40 P.M. The voting will, of course, take place at 2-30 P.M.

Thereafter, the House will take up Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Andhra for which two hours have been allotted. The discussion on these Demands shall continue upto 2-30 P.M. when the House will take up Private Members' Business.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Sir, yesterday also you were pleased to say that voting would take place at 2-30 P.M., but even at 1-48 P.M. the voting had taken place and the whole matter was over by the time we returned after lunch. I just wanted to place the matter before you.

Mr. Speaker: If the matter is over, voting may be postponed and other subjects may be taken up for discussion.

Shri Raghavachari: Voting also was over.

Mr. Speaker: It may have been taken by mistake. If hon. Members had pointed out the convention which we have just established, perhaps, the voting would have been postponed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I was discussing Demand No. 124 last evening and while doing so I said that this outlay on sugar which has to be imported from abroad is not a very happy feature of the food economy of our country. There are many questions relating to this sugar economy of our State. Of course, it is a question to be settled on a very just and equitable basis between the cane growers, factory owners and the consumers.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Since that is a question of very big policy I do not want to go into it, but I cannot help saying that the cane growers have been suffering from a sense of grievance all these days and that the Government should do something to redress the grievances they have, if any. At the same time, I want to suggest that the installed capacity of so many sugar factories in this country is lying idle. Will not Government be in a position to see that the sugar factories which are already to be found in this country are put to the maximum use? If that is done, I do not see any reason why there should be room for such large scale import of sugar into this country. At the same time I know that the Government of India has recently inaugurated a policy of setting up some new factories. I know there was a talk about setting up a sugar factory in one of my own constituencies—Tanda—in District Hoshiarpur. Of course, that has not come about and I am sorry for that. But, all the same, I think that the policy of the Government to set up new sugar factories should be liberalised as much as possible. Also, I would urge that as we are trying the Japanese method of rice cultivation in this country, similarly we should try the Javanese method of sugar cultivation. In this country, unfortunately, our yield per acre so far as rice is concerned is very poor and our yield per acre so far as sugar is concerned is not very adequate. I think one of the best things to be done is that the output of sugarcane per acre should be increased. For that purpose I would ask the Government to send a team of experts abroad to study the methods of sugar cultivation in Java so that we can profit by their expert advice. But, when all is said and done, I cannot help saying that the policy of import of sugar should be put an end to as soon as possible. Fortunately or unfortunately, Indians have, if I may be pardoned for saying so, a "sweet tooth". I know the consumption of sugar in this country will have an up-

ward trend and it will go on having an upward trend as years go by. Therefore, the produce of the country should keep pace with the demand and that can only happen if we try to evaluate the overall sugar policy of our country in the changed pattern of our life today.

Sir, one more word I want to say about Demand No. 59. Well, it has been said that we are going to have children's feature films in this country. I do not want to enter into a discussion whether films are good or bad. But, I must say that the amount of Grant for this is in some ways desirable—it is not wholly, desirable; it is in some ways desirable. Films have become a very necessary part of our life today. I do not see why all age-groups should not have films which are suited to their tastes and their needs. At present our children go to those pictures which are—if I may use an extravagant word—more or less poison for them; if not poison, dope for them. The children get into the habit of seeing those films which create a kind of morbid taste in them. It is, therefore, necessary that if our children are to grow up with wholesome tastes so far as films go, they must be given films which are suited to their taste. A very modest beginning is going to be made in this, but it is going to be only on an experimental basis. I do not know to what this experiment will lead.

Whether the films which are produced by the Film Society will be of the right standard or not, I cannot say anything about that, but I must say that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry should take this matter very seriously. In fact, it is a matter not only for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting but it is a matter for the Ministry of Education and even for the Home Ministry. We have the question of the delinquent children, we have the question of the upkeep of children who are destitute, and all these Ministries are involved in this aspect. I would suggest that a committee should be set up with representatives from these three Ministries to go into the whole question of films for children. I would say that the Home Ministry should see to it that only those films are shown to the children which are wholesome for the children. The entry of children into the cinema houses should be banned when the films that are being shown in the cinema houses are meant only for adults. With these remarks, I support this Demand.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): I rise to oppose demand No. 124 in respect of the import of sugar, for the reason that there should have been no necessity to import any sugar, and we can still make our country self-sufficient in sugar very shortly. It is customary for every country to try to be self-sufficient in as many commodities as possible for obvious reasons because it creates more employment and it also saves foreign exchange.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly note that we started this discussion at 12-15 P.M. and that we have to finish at 1-45 P.M. That means we have only one and a half hours. No Minister has yet spoken and I intend reserving one hour for all the Ministries together. So half an hour remains, and therefore, each hon. Member must take not more than five minutes.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): It is a very important subject and more time can be given.

Sardar Lal Singh: I requested for two hours' discussion, but that was not granted. I feel that this is a very important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot help it. Five hours were allotted for all the demands together. We spent three and a half hours yesterday. The hon. Member was not here yesterday.

Sardar Lal Singh: I sent a requisition yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Somehow I missed it. I would have given him 15 minutes yesterday but not today.

Sardar Lal Singh: At least 10 minutes might be given to me instead of 15 minutes. I shall try to finish my speech within 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Sardar Lal Singh: It is gratifying that our country has become self-sufficient in food and Government can certain claim due share in it, but so far as sugar industry is concerned, I am afraid it presents a very gloomy picture. The perusal of imports of sugar during last decade and a half would reveal that India was more or less self-sufficient in sugar since 1940. Until 1951-52, there had been no great necessity to import any large quantity of sugar. In fact, in 1951-52, India produced 15 lakh tons of sugar . andthat was the highest quantity ever produced in this country, and our Government had to think of the export of Indian sugar. Since then, sugar mills have increased in number. Their capacity has also increased, so that, there should have been no necessity to import any sugar. We could have been self-sufficient by this time, but it was in 1952 that Government took a very wrong step in cutting down the price of sugarcane by 25 per cent. and that was done in the face of bitter protests from the cane-growers, against the warning of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and against the advice of certain sugarcane growing States. The worst apprehensions that were expressed at that time have come out true. What do we find now? While due to cane price incentive the sugar production had increased from 9 lakh tons to 15 lakh tons during the two years preceding 1951-1952, sugar production has come down to 10 lakh tons in the succeeding two years due to cut in cane price. As the cultivators felt frustrated the area under sugarcane has also fallen by 8 lakh acres. The factories have remained idle, so much so, that factories in East Uttar Pradesh and Bihar could only work for 73 days and 60 days respectively as against the normal 120 days, and the country has been forced to import tremendous quantity of sugar. Last year, the import amounted to about 2½ lakh tons and this year we have imported 7½ lakh tons. In fact, from September, 1953, to December, 1954, the total imports would amount to something like 8½ lakh tons. To import a commodity which can be produced in this country in any quantity desired and to import it at a time when the demon of unemployment is facing us, and when we want to save foreign exchange for other urgent developmental needs, to say the least, is highly undesirable and against the interests of the country. It may be mentioned that during this period, while the production has come down to 10 lakh tons, the consumption has increased to about 20 lakh tons, so that the gap between production and consumption has become indeed very great. I submit that such a situation, if it had arisen in any other country—a country self-sufficient in a certain commodity for the last 1½ decades, becoming a deficit country all of a sudden to the extent of almost 50 per cent.—would have created an uproar and given a rude shock to the people and a good shaking to the Government.

There is one thing which is interesting. The cut in cane prices was made in the alleged interest of the consumer. The cut was intended to enable the consumer to get sugar at cheap rates. But what has actually happened? While on one hand the cultivator has lost no less than rupees fifteen crores in one season alone by the cut in prices, on the other hand, the consumer has also been paying a far higher price than what he paid before the cut was affected. It is estimated that during the last couple of years, the consumer has paid something like rupees forty crores more than what he should have paid on the basis of cane price paid to the grower.

Shri Bimlaprasad Chaliha (Sibsagar—North—Lakhimpur): Where has the money gone?

Sardar Lal Singh: The money has gone either to the sugar mills or to the dealers. That shows that sugar millls and dealers have reaped a rich harvest. In fact, the balance-sheets of most of the sugar mills will show very handsome profits. I can present before this House the balance-sheets of Hyderabad State Sugar Mills, even though State enterprises are not supposed to be as efficient as private mills. The Hyderabad State Sugar Mill has shown a profit of about Rs. 40 lakhs, giving a dividend of about 30 to 40 per cent. on total investment. In fact, during the course of the last five or six years, they have recovered almost double the price of the factories. I am certain that most of the sugar mills have made a tremendous profit. It is interesting to note that the State Sugar Mill of Hyderabad is also running a sugarcane farm of its own. While the factory made a tremendous profit of something like 30 or 40 per cent. in sugar manufacture, it lost heavily on the production of sugarcane.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur Central): Does the hon. Member mean to say that this farm is making more profit than the factory?

Sardar Lal Singh: It shows that Rs. 1-7-0 per maund for cane is not a remunerative price. I emphasized this last time also. See the accounts of the hundreds of Government farms including sugarcane farms that are existing in this country. Is any Government farm able to produce sugarcane at such low cost? I have already cited the example of the State Sugar Factory at Hyderabad. They have got their own farm and they have shown a loss of rupees four lakhs on sugarcane production. Then again, we had the opportunity to see the Walchand Nagar Farm in Bombay State which is considered to be the best farm in this country. There also, they said that Rs. 1-7-0 was not at all a remunerative price, and the cost of production varied from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund. The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee also in its last meeting held only a few days back recommended that the price should not be less than Rs. 1-12-0 per maund. What greater authority than this can I cite. It is quite clear that while sugar factories have reaped rich harvests, the cultivators have lost heavily, and what is more, the consumer has all along been paying very much higher prices than he should have paid on the basis of cane price.

There is no doubt whatsoever that our country should be self-sufficient in sugar. The best interests of the country demands that it should be so. The Planning Commission wants a production of something like 25 lakh tons of sugar to be attained by 1960. The present production is about 10 to 11 lakh tons. It is not a joke to increase our production from 10 or 11 lakh tons to 25 lakh tons. The deficit will not be made good by paper schemes. The cultivator has got to be satisfied. He has got to be induced to grow sugar cane and he will not grow cane unless he finds it remunerative. I have already stated that the price of Rs. 1-7-0 is not at all remunerative.

In South India there is a SISMA formula, according to which the cultivators got a certain amount of benefit although not to the desired extent. In North India, the cane cultivators have been agitating for getting a share in the excess profits made by the sugar mills during the last two or three years. Government, in fact, considered this demand to be a reasonable one and actually conceded it. As a result, a new formula has been evolved by the Central Government, but I have calculated that this new formula would give no relief whatsoever to the cane-growers. While the price of sugar was Rs. 31 per maund about two years back the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 1-12-0 per maund. The sugar mills were perfectly satisfied with this: that is the price of Rs. 1-12-0 per maund of cane and Rs. 31 per maund of sugar. Now according to the new formula even if the price of sugar remains at Rs. 31 per maund, the cultivator will

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not get more than Rs. 1-8-9 per maund and that also if sugar recovery is 10 per cent. and the highest percentage fixed by the Government is given to him, that is 60 per cent. Now, in the case of those States where the percentage fixed is only 53, the price of cane will come down to very much lower than Rs. 1-7-0 per maund, against which the cultivators have been agitating. I do not wish to take any more time of the House, except to say that the cane-growers from all over India, from U.P., Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, Bihar, Bengal, PEPSU and Punjab are assembling at Delhi on the 19th of this month in order to apprise the Members of Parliament and the Central Government about their views and I would request not only the Members of Parliament but also the hon. Ministers concerned, kindly to take note of the views that will be expressed at that meeting.

I have already said that so far as the food position is concerned, undoubtedly Government deserves credit for it, but I am afraid the sugar policy followed by them has proved highly disastrous to all concerned, that is, not only to the cultivators, but also to the sugar manufacturers, to the consumers and to the country at large and it is time that Government should decide to change this policy and give a reasonable price for cane to the cultivator, because price incentive alone will bring about an increase in the area under cane and give encouragement to the cultivator to put in his best efforts for sugar cane production.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): In regard to the demand for a lakh of rupees for setting up of Export Promotion Councils, I have to say a few words. It has become a fashion for Government to set up Export Promotion Councils. I am not against that fashion, but my only doubt is whether these Councils can serve the purpose for which they are set up. In the case of certain commodities like pepper, cashewnut and tobacco, mere setting up of Export Promotion Councils will not help them out of their difficulty. It would appear that Government does not care to see where the shoe pinches and try to find a solution for that.

No doubt, with regard to cashewnut, we have to find out more markets outside. Not only in the United States of America but on the continent of Europe and countries in Asia we can find a market. The demand for cashewnut is growing. Therefore a certain amount of intelligent propaganda can bring about desirable results, but the more serious problem is not to find a market outside. Some 60,000 tons of raw cashewnuts are produced in India. They are produced mainly in the Madras State and Travancore-Cochin. But these 60,000 tons of raw cashewnut cannot feed the industry. It is not sufficient to keep the Industry going. At least 50,000 tons have to be imported. It is, in fact, with regard to this 50,000 tons or more of cashewnuts that is imported that we have to do something. The Spices Enquiry Committee also pointed it out. The 80,000 tons of indigenous cashewnut can give work to the industry only for three or four months. Even with the imported quantity, the work will continue only for nine months, with the results that the industry has to close down.

It is an industry employing more than 90,000 workers out of which 70,000 are women. It it a cultivation concerning in Travancore-Cochin State over 82,000 acres and more than 135,000 acres in Madras State. Out of these 82,000 acres in Travancore-Cochin and 135,000 acres in Madras State, I am afraid more than 2,000 or 3,000 may not be conducted on an estate basis by large-scale cultivators. The others will be half-acre, quarter acre, one acre plantations. So, it is mainly a problem affecting the ordinary peasant and worker.

Now what happens is that this 50,000 or so tons of imported cashewnuts controls the whole market. It is

pointed out by the Spices Enquiry Committee that there are certain influential firms in Bombay who import this from East Africa. These firms are very influential and hold almost a monopoly in the import trade—says the report. It is two or three firms which control the whole trade. They know the exact hour at which the industry will be closing down in South India. They will be ordering the East African nuts and keeping them in stock. These nuts can be kept for three or four years, without damage. The Bombay firms will not allow them to go into the market till the last nut is finished in South India. Then these Bombay traders have got their agents placed in very influential positions in the industry. They know what orders have come from America, from which firms and at what rates. At the exact and crucial moment they quote prices from which the industrialists can make no profits. What happens is that the industrialist cannot make any profit from out of the imported cashewnuts. So, what does he do? He tries to make what profit he can and make amends for the loss he has to suffer on imported nuts from the indigenous product. For that the first thing he does is to buy low from the cultivator. That is the most terrible part of it. We have heard of high prices of cashewnuts. But I can tell you that not one peasant, not one cultivator has become prosperous because of the high prices.

He is always paid a low price. The second thing is this. The industrialists try to make a profit by giving low wages to the worker. The cashewnut worker is the most neglected in the State. If the Government are earnest to do something with regard to cashewnut, they should control the import. It is not a very big thing. It is in fact an import committee that has to be set up. Whatever be the name of that committee it must control the import of cashewnut and must assure a fair price to the peasant and a reasonable wage to the worker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member suggest that import licences should not be granted except to two or three people?

Shri Punnoose: That is not a question of licence only. The Bombay firms have got certain relations with East African producers. I know cases where people have gone abroad from our country. A very influential gentleman went and stayed in East Africa for some time but he did not get any nuts. The Government of India should take charge of the import and break that monopoly.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): That is State trading.

Shri Punnoose: With regard to pepper also, an Export Promotion Committee is proposed. We must find more markets for pepper also. There is market for pepper all over Europe and in Asian countries. These markets have to be exploited. Here also there is one difficulty: the ordinary peasant is always a loser. He is not a very rich fellow. He has to sell the commodity at the lowest price possible. Merchants go and advance money even before the crop season starts. The peasant has to take those advances and he has to sell the products at a low price. Or he sells the product in the ordinary village markets at a very low price. This sort of a forward contract system is going against the interests of the peasants. Here the Government must be able to guarantee a price to the peasant. The Report of the Spices Enquiry Committee says—the Government spokesmen also say—that we have not got a monopoly for pepper. That is true in one sense. In another sense, we have got a monopoly for the Malabar black pepper; there is no pepper to equal it. Therefore, we have got the capacity to bargain in any foreign country. If properly kept, this commodity can be kept for over two or three years. Government should have a machinery which will be able to tell the peasant that he will get a stipulated price. I

[Shri Punnoose]

do not want that rate to be very large. Let that be a very reasonable one. It may not be very attractive at all. Let the Government tell the peasants that they will get a fixed price and that price should be guaranteed. The machinery should be there to take charge of the commodity. That machinery should watch the foreign market and sell our commodity at the proper time. Such a committee has to be set up. In the present Committees, I am afraid that there are representatives of industrialists and traders only. The peasant has no place in them. He should be represented in them. This is exactly what should be done but that is the one thing not done. I have no time to go into tobacco but here also it is monopoly interests that govern. Government of India should take steps to break this monopoly and help the peasant and the small traders as well as industrialists. In these circumstances, I feel it is my duty to oppose this Demand.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): I rise to oppose Demand No. 124 providing for an expenditure of Rs. 11·4 crores with regard to the import of sugar. In opposing this Demand I want to break up the time into two parts.

In the first part I would like to talk about the existing conditions in the factories located in North India. They are located both in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and also in the Punjab. There has been a cry for the last two or three years that the price paid to the cane growers is not sufficient. Last year, when Shri Kidwai was the Minister in charge, some of us in this House stated that Rs. 1-7-0 was not an economic price and the cane growers were not going to supply cane at that price to the factories and that there would result a scarcity of sugar. At that time somehow he managed to get away with it. He has gone now but here is a matter on which I am speaking for the benefit of the whole country. Ever since the sugar racket of 1949 or 1950, when Shri Jairamdas Daulatram was the Minister, the sugar policy—ever since that time—has been one of complete bungling, bungling and bungling. Government had paid no attention to this. Last year there was not such a scarcity as this year. In the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, due to various reasons, the yield of sugarcane can never be taken upto a very high level. The price paid to the sugarcane grower must be about Rs. 1-12-0 or Rs. 2/-. Unless you do that you will never get sugar. Although at that time Government did not pay any heed, I have seen lately that the Minister for Agriculture in Bihar has said publicly that with the present price of Rs. 1-7-0, the growers were not bringing any cane and that was the reason why we had produced less sugar than in previous years. As Sardar Lal Singh had said, at one time, two years ago the production of sugar had gone up to 15 lakhs tons. It had gone beyond the target fixed by the Planning Commission. Then, the Treasury Benches were very vociferous and said: we had gone beyond the target before the target date. But now it has gone down and they do not say anything.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Before you finish your speech it will again go up.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: They are going to spend all the foreign exchange. This is the first part.

The second part is this. The sugar industry is being bungled all the time. Fortunately Government had now come to realise that South India is the place for sugar. You talk of South India only because, in the other places in the fully tropical zone, there are no capitalists interested to put up any factories. Unless the sugar industry is taken to the tropical zone including South India, the yield of sugarcane can never be taken up to 60, 70 or 80 tons. Unless sugarcane yield is taken up to that extent the sugar price can never be on a parity with the world prices. There are sugarcane countries—Hawaii

Islands, Puerto Rico, Java etc. Java used to be a place where the sugarcane yield was of very high quality having 13 or 14 per cent. of sucrose; the yield was 60, 70 or 80 tons. In the Hawaii Islands, it is over 100 tons. And those results can be obtained only where nature favours such a crop. And nature favours it in the tropical climate. The conditions in North India are not favourable for it. It is not fully tropical, and when two months after crushing loo comes in March it dries up the cane. This is not the place for sugarcane. Unfortunately it has been placed here by our capitalists who were not capitalists, who were only petty traders dealing in cloth, who did not know anything of industry and who did not take any advice from anybody. In the old Bengal and North Western Railway almost at every station they placed a factory and at some stations they placed two or three factories. They were foolish in doing it. And Government at that time did not take any interest in it. The policy was one of *laissez faire*, let them come.

But the times have changed. The Government is a National Government and the people who are managing this should be competent enough to look into the future and make the thing self-sufficient. I say there are the lands that are going to be irrigated by the multi-purpose schemes all over in the South, in Bengal, in Orissa, where you can put up sugar factories, and with that sugarcane cultivation the crores of rupees that you are spending in the I.C.A.R., if properly canalised that way, in ten years' time can produce seventy to eighty tons. Unless you do that there is no hope and you will be always importing sugar to the tune of sixty or hundred crores of rupees and frittering away the foreign exchange which you need for development in other lines. That is why I accuse this Ministry particularly of being the arch-bungler for the last five or six years. I hope it will not be so in the future.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): Within the very limited time at my disposal I wish to say a few words on Demands Nos. 61,63 and 64 Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Naturally we should not grudge the Ministry of Irrigation and Power any demands for extra staff if the staff is to be used for the proper purpose, that is development work. There are so many Demands, for small and large amounts, and brief notes have been given explaining the purposes of the Demands that have been made.

Demand No. 64 creates a new department, namely setting up of a Plant and Machinery Directorate. At the present moment this Directorate would cost only Rs. 31,000. The functions of this small Directorate, which consists of one Director, one Deputy and five Assistants, are design of plant, lay-out and equipment, procurement of machinery under foreign aid, planning of manufacture—manufacture of machinery and spare parts, I suppose—and standardisation of equipments and spares. No explanatory memorandum has been circulated to us explaining these functions that have been allotted to this small Directorate that is proposed to be set up. I really cannot understand how this small Directorate can undertake the work of planning of manufacture and standardisation of equipments and spares. The Ministry of Industry has got a Development Wing. I do not know why these functions could not be performed by the Development Wing of that Ministry. If the Development Wing is to be strengthened for the purpose of these extra duties, it could as well have been strengthened in the Ministry of Industry rather than create a new department in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. New departments that are created are no doubt in the beginning very small babies by themselves—the cost of this new Department is only about Rs. 31,000 a year—but they have got a habit of growing up at a very fast rate. The functions that have been allotted to this Directorate show that unless they grow at a very fast rate they will not be able to perform the functions that have been allotted to them at the present moment. The various large scale irrigation projects had received heavy

[Shri Mohiuddin.]

equipment, earth-moving machinery and other heavy equipment from abroad either in connection with the Colombo Plan or other aids. As far as I know, a large proportion of this heavy equipment is lying idle because there is lack of spare parts or there is lack of technical knowledge. There is no doubt that another department is being set up for training of operators and mechanics. I hope this will certainly be useful in the future. But I should like to know why this planning of machinery and standardisation of equipment is necessary as a separate department and why it is not merged with the Development Wing of the Ministry of Industry.

In the various parts of India there are schemes for irrigation projects under consideration. In some parts they have been under consideration for a very very long time. An hon. Member from the other side had referred to the Nandikonda scheme. I also wish to endorse his suggestion that the sanctioning of schemes which are urgently required in various States should be expedited. Hyderabad is very closely connected with the Nandikonda scheme. There are other schemes like the Purna scheme which have been under consideration for the last so many years. I hope that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will expedite sanction of these schemes. If they are undertaken, they may be useful in relieving unemployment to a small extent.

1 P.M.

There is a minor point which I would like to mention for only clarification purposes. On page 20 there is a Demand for printing of posters in 11 languages of India for publicity of river valley projects and Engineering Seminar, for Rs. 41,400. The Parliament had sanctioned two years ago an integrated publicity scheme of the Five Year Plan and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been given sufficient funds for propaganda work concerning the Five Year Plan. No information is given here why this printing of posters in 11 languages could not be done by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and why every Ministry or every Minister should have the funds for the propaganda work.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): We have already settled.

I am very happy that this question about the Export Promotion Councils has come up for discussion on the floor of the House at this stage, because this gives us an opportunity of making the position clear regarding these Export Promotion Councils. As the hon. House knows there are a few important commodities in whose exports we are very much interested. The commodities that we have chosen belong to that category, and we propose to set up Export Promotion Councils for them. The commodities selected for this purpose are cotton textiles, art silk fabrics, tobacco, pepper and cashewnuts, shellac, light engineering goods, plastics, mica and sport goods.

In respect of the first two, cotton textiles and art silk fabrics, we have already set up Export Promotion Councils. As a matter of fact, these various items have had a variety of experience in the export market. We are naturally interested in the export of cotton textiles and art silk fabrics because, they are valuable earners of foreign exchange. Our goods are of excellent quality and they are more and more popular in the foreign markets. It goes without saying that unless we have got an organisation, willing to look after the export promotion, the cause of export promotion would not prosper.

Tobacco, as hon. Members are aware, has had to suffer recently on account of low grade tobacco being left here unasked for and unsold. The accumulation was to the extent of 25 to 30 million pounds. Recently, one of our delegations had gone to China and 2,000 tons of low grade tobacco has been sold to China. These solitary attempts were not considered adequate and this item of tobacco was included for consideration in the matter of setting up of a Council. As hon. Members are doubtless aware,

in shellac also in recent years there has been a fall of 25 per cent in volume and about 50 per cent. in the value of our exports. The U.S.A. and the U.K. are our principal buyers. Some apprehension is felt that there may be competition from the use of synthetic substitutes as also competition from other shellac growing areas.

Regarding pepper and cashewnuts, particularly cashewnuts, my hon. friend Shri Punnoose who is absent now, spoke a lot about it. He mixed up two questions into one. Firstly, we have to popularise the use of cashewnuts in outside countries. Some countries are fond of cashewnuts though the U. S. A. has taken less than it was taking before. Therefore, it needs our special efforts to see that other countries are familiarised with the use of cashewnuts. Shri Punnoose had something to say about the difficulties of the manufacturers *vis-a-vis* import licences. It is a fact that our importers in Bombay have their representatives in East Africa also. In fact it is about the same agency which is instrumental in collecting cashewnuts in East Africa that imports the stuff into India. With a view to minimise the difficulties of the actual manufacturers, recently, we made available to them 50 per cent. of the licences, making it difficult for the actual importers to charge exorbitant prices from the manufacturers. Somehow or other, the manufacturers did not import the full quota of 50 per cent. that was allotted to them. We have taken that measure. But, that is not all. What is needed is to popularise cashewnuts in foreign countries. With regard to pepper also, it has been in difficulties in recent years. The exports have dropped. In 1949-50, the export of pepper amounted to 15,631 tons. It has dropped in 1953-54 to 12,447 tons. Immediately after the war, we had a sort of a monopoly. But other pepper growing areas are coming up now in the field. We had recently the Spices Enquiry Committee which has rendered very valuable work. They have given some suggestions. With a view to spurt up exports of pepper and cashewnuts, I am quite sure the House will agree that such Councils would be helpful.

In respect of mica also, in 1951-52, we sent out 4·07 lakh cwts. In 1952-53 we sent only 2·84 lakh cwts. and in 1953-54 it has dropped to 2·50 lakh cwts. There is also the fear of synthetic substitutes in respect of mica. We must do all that is possible both in the matter of sending out standardised goods and in trying to find new foreign markets. We are hoping and there is good reason for that hope, that our engineering goods and plastics have also good potential markets outside our country. As I said, in respect of these commodities, I am quite sure that the House will agree with the setting up of these Councils.

In order that these councils may work effectively, the idea is to constitute them from amongst largely trade and other concerned interests.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is being done so far as these articles are concerned to increase consumption in the local market? Is it that we are self-sufficient as regards these items and so we are trying to get foreign markets or is it due to the incapacity of the people to purchase them?

Shri Karmarkar: Our people are taking more cashewnuts and as hon. Members are aware, they order cashewnuts with coffee. So, coffee is also progressing as also the growers of cashewnuts.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Of sugar also.

Shri Karmarkar: But, we cannot force cashewnuts down the peoples throats. It is bound to be a limited market. The price in foreign markets is also a good factor. Equally, we want to see that all these items have a good export market.

I was saying that it is proposed to register these Committees as limited companies by guarantee under the Companies Act. In the initial stages, the funds of these Councils will be contributed partly by the industry and trade and partly by the Government. We are hoping that as these Councils prove useful, Government may be in a position not necessarily to contribute anything

[Shri Karmarkar]

at all. But, now, so long as these Councils are not properly appreciated, it is necessary in the interests of foreign trade and in the interests of these commodities themselves, we have to contribute a share. That is the idea.

The object of these Councils will be to do all that is possible to coax up our exports. For instance, it should be the function of these Councils to undertake market studies with reference to the commodities in question in foreign markets, send trade missions to foreign countries, appoint representatives, agents or correspondents in foreign countries for the purpose of collecting the prices and making market surveys etc., to conduct propaganda regularly and continuously, collect statistical information, to lay down standards of quality and packing, to set up an organisation to maintain liaison and set up an organisation for the inspection of goods intended for export, and incidentally depute officers of the Council to witness the survey of the goods, and similar ways of functioning. I think these Councils would be extremely useful in promoting our export trade. This work has been of growing importance, and one of the important aspects, as I was mentioning to the House a little while ago, is to associate the industries concerned themselves in respect of such promotion. It was asked of us to give some information about the constitution, and therefore I have wearied this House with a fairly detailed idea as to the Export Promotion Councils.

Within the remaining period of the year it is our idea—it is not possible for us to finalise the setting up of all the Export Promotion Councils; two have already been set up—and it is our hope that we shall be able to concentrate on the formation of tobacco and pepper and cashewnut export promotion councils before the end of this financial year, and therefore, though the actual contribution was assessed at something more, we have contented ourselves with this demand for a lakh of rupees in respect of the work that is proposed to be undertaken during the remaining part of this year.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): May I say a word regarding Demand No. 59? I am glad to note that hon. Members have generally welcomed the proposal to form a Children's Film Society, and have expressed approval of that society. A question was raised as to why Government is not carying on this work through a department, and why it is considering it necessary to form a registered society for this purpose. There are two points why we consider it preferable to have a society of this type.

Firstly, this is a subject in which there is a lot of public interest. No doubt the commercial people are not interested in this thing, but the public as a whole, society as a whole is interested in seeing that films for children are produced, and we have great hopes that a large amount of philanthropic money will be forthcoming in the form of grants in order to further such a cause. That money will be forthcoming only if we have such a registered body which carries on this work and not if a Government department does this work.

The second point is we would like, in furtherance of this work, to associate as much as possible eminent social workers, eminent educational workers, because this is and this can be a very specialised branch of the film trade, and that can be possible only if there is a registered society or a separate body, not a Government body which tries to do this work. No doubt, private producers will not come forward for this work. No doubt also that Government will also have to contribute and government would gladly contribute for producing some films and also by making grants to the society, but we felt that by forming a registered society, by getting public cooperation in this, we will be able to produce a much larger number of films, on a much larger scale, than if a Government department tried to do this work.

We have a films division which is at present very heavily overworked. If, for example, we try to give to this films division the work of producing child-

ren's films, we will have to set up a separate unit and as the House knows all the preliminaries concerned with the setting up of new Government unit are so very slow and so very complicated that the work will be held up for a long time. And we are very keen to produce such films as soon as possible.

The point was raised by my hon. friend Shri Damodara Menon as to whether Government's contributing some money to this society is going to be unchecked as to how the society spends that money. Government will have a number of directors or members on the Board of this Society and moreover. Government will see that the composition of the society is such that it consists of responsible persons and persons who are interested in this work, so that the House need have no anxiety that the work of the society will go in wrong directions or that it will suffer in any way.

I may inform the House that we propose to have Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru as the Chairman of this society.

Shri Syamanandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): As the oldest child I suppose.

Dr. Keskar: He has helped in doing much pioneer work in this kind of children's films.

It would be too early for me to say anything further regarding this as the proposal and also the rules and regulations of any such society which will be formed are still under discussion. This question, if you like, can be further discussed during the Budget discussions by which time I hope that the proposal will be clarified further and some concrete proposals can be put before the House

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There was one Demand of my Ministry which came in for a certain amount of criticism on the part of hon. Members of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Rehabilitation Minister also going to participate?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): Yes, Sir.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is, however an old issue which has been discussed times without number almost, and the arguments advanced have hardly anything new in them.

My hon. friend Sardar Lal Singh has always been advocating higher prices for sugarcane growers, whereas the late Shri Kidwai thought that there was need and every justification for lower prices of sugarcane, and he claimed that it was not as a result of lower prices that production had gone down, because till last year we were announcing prices after the sowing of that season was over. So, it is impossible, he maintained, that the fixing of lower prices after the sowing was done could affect the sowing which was already accomplished. Apart from that, he also claimed that the House should not be worried about some amount of foreign exchange being spent on imports of sugar. His argument was that our Sterling balances were accumulating in the British treasury and carrying a very low percentage of interest, and he was utilising that money for the sake of these imports, which constituted an advantage to the country.

Secondly, my friend the Commerce Minister has just spoken and told us that he is going to appoint certain export Promotion Councils in order that a good deal of our other stuff should be sold in other markets. This cannot be a one-way traffic. We cannot merely go on exporting and asking people to purchase our goods unless there are some commodities which we are prepared to purchase also. I do not claim that would justify the short production in sugar, but there are these aspects also which ought to be taken into account and given their due place.

So far as the accusation that we have done nothing is concerned, it is quite incorrect We have often indicated what steps we have taken. We are going to license certain new factories. We are going to set up plants for refining sugar. We are also seeing to it that the capacity of the existing plants is increased. We have also

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.]

set up a committee to examine whether the location of these factories is proper or not. All these are being given effect to.

[SRIMATI KHONGMEN in the Chair]

In view of all that we have done, I do not think the criticism is at all correct or justified that the Government is sleeping over the matter and is not doing anything.

So far as better sugarcane production is concerned, we started a campaign about six months ago. Although it was somewhat late in the season, it is apparent that it is going to yield us very good harvest. Already, there are complaints that gur is accumulaitng, and there are no buyers. Only this morning, about twenty people from the State of Bombay came to me, worrdied about excessive stock of gur. While claiming that sugarcane prices should be high, I think very few hon. Members who are agitating about this take into account what the consequences of an unusually or disproportionately high rate for sugarcane is likely to result in. This is likely to happen even with this rate of Rs. 1-7-0, and this year we will probably find that many of the cultivators will not be able to crush the cane either into version into sugar; in that case, the gur or sell it to the factories for conversion into sugar; in that case, the grower suffers much more than he is likely to reap by way of a higher price. That was the reasoning which the late Shri Kidwai followed, that if you pay disproportionately high prices, then there is naturally an inducement on the part of the peasants to divert more land for sugarcane, but since the crushing capacity is limited—even the crushing capacity for turning it into gur is limited—ultimately, the peasants suffer more. That was the reason why he was trying progressively to bring these prices down. So far as we are concerned, I may say.....

Shri Bimlaprasad Chaliha: On a point of information. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the object for which the sugarcane price was kept down has been served? The whole object was that the consumers will get sugar at a reasonable price. By keeping down the price of sugarcane, did the consumers in India get sugar at a reasonable price?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a formula by which the sugarcane prices are linked with the sugar prices. There may be some defects in that formula, and somebody may urge that that formula should be revised and so on, but so far as I know, most of the people have accepted the formula on which we work; and it is related to the sugarcane prices. If the sugarcane price, for instance, were to be Rs. 1-12-0, then naturally sugar would have to be sold at a higher rate. I think with Rs. 1-7-0, we are not prepared to pay to the sugar factories more than Rs. 27-2-0 or Rs. 27-4-0. So, there is a link-up between the prices of sugarcane and sugar.

I may also point out that the late Shri Kidwai wanted to maintain a parity of prices of various agricultural products, and in fact, he would probably have decided in favour of a further reduction from Rs. 1-7-0 for the year 1955-56; but we have not reduced it, taking into account the stress laid by hon. Members of this House and outside, that the prices of sugarcane should be maintained or kept higher. It is known to everybody how the prices of foodgrains are falling, and in many cases, we have heard complaints that the peasant is suffering because there has been a steep fall in the prices. Now, there ought to be a certain amount of parity in this matter, and taking into account the severe fall in the foodgrain prices, we would really have been justified in going down and reducing the prices of sugarcane further. Yet we have not made any reduction, but we have kept the prices the same. So whatever may be said about the past, I hope my hon. friend Sardar Lal Singh would be satisfied that Government have acted wisely in maintaining these prices.

So far as the imports are concerned, I admit that the quantity we have had

to import was rather big. But that was inevitable. Otherwise, we would have found ourselves entangled in the re-imposition of controls. As soon as the controls were removed, lots of people who were not getting sugar got sugar. And I hope that from the point of view of our ideal of a welfare State, there should have been some Member of this House at least, who should have been glad that more sugar is being consumed in the country. Secondly, we should have been given some credit for not permitting any exorbitant rise in the prices of sugar. We know what happened two or three years ago, and what blackmarketing was there and so on. In spite of the fact that in certain pockets, certain people tried to take advantage of a temporary scarcity and probably made some large profit, yet on the whole the prices in the whole of India were at a reasonable level; and that could not have been possible with a decontrol policy, had we not imported larger quantities. I submit that the House had more than once approved of this policy, because that was the only wise course. These imports had to be resorted to, because last year there was a shortfall both in the production of sugar as well as in the production of gur. There was certainly reduction in the acreage also, but the production also was proportionately less. These are things which are well-known to the House and have been debated upon more than once, and I do not think there was any new point made about it.

I hope these arguments that I have advanced will show that Government have not been sleeping over the matter, but they have taken adequate steps for the better cultivation of sugarcane and the better production of sugar, as well as for an increase in the manufacturing capacity of our plants, and the establishment of more sugar factories. I expect that the result of this policy will be that within a short time, probably we will not be required to import at the rate at which we have done; in fact, we may probably come across a certain amount of surplus in six or eight months' time as a result of the stocks that we have and the increased production, which I at least expect there will be.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Speaking on Demand No. 85, my hon. friend Shri Gidwani has made a number of suggestions with regard to the help for industrialists who come forward to set up industries in some of our townships. For that purpose, Government have set aside a sum of rupees three crores and Rs. 75 lakhs are to be spent this year. His suggestion was that the terms were not very attractive, and that the industrialists are not coming forward to take advantage of the offer made by Government. In this connection, I might point out to the hon. Member who is on the other side, that the terms as given out are fairly attractive. Government, in the first place, propose to give land to the industrialists at four per cent., with a choice later on to purchase it, if the industrialists so desire. Government also undertake to build factories to the industrialists' specification, and if the industrialists so desire, they can either pay rent at five and a half per cent. interest, or later on purchase the building at a depreciated value.

So far as other facilities like electricity and water are concerned, we have taken a decision that the electricity will be at the prevailing rate roundabout that area, and water supply also would be at fairly cheaper rates. I know what my hon. friend is trying to drive at, that in one particular case, namely in the case of Bombay, unfortunately the Government of Bombay are not in a position to provide electricity at a cheaper rate, that is, at nine pies, as it happens to be in areas roundabout Ulhasnagar township, and the proposed rates come to about two annas six pies. In this connection, I might point out to the hon. Member that we have sent our Industrial Adviser to Bombay to find out if that rate could not be knocked down to much less than two annas six pies, and in case that is not possible, Government will certainly consider the question of giving subsidy in order to

[Shri J. K. Bhonsle]

give that electric power at the normal prevailing rates. As regards the loan, the fourth concession offered is that Government are prepared to give 50 per cent. of the machinery set up by the industrialist as loan at 4½ per cent. and the loan is repayable between seven and ten years.

Shri Gidwani, when speaking on his cut motion, had suggested that the loan should be repayable in twenty years. This matter has been very carefully examined and Government feel that ten years is a pretty long time. He had also made a number of other suggestions with regard to the question of industries, and I promise him that I shall certainly have these points thoroughly examined and let him know the result in due course.

Then, speaking on Demand No. 86 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury talked about the people who are manning the rehabilitation department or those who have no sympathies with refugees. In this connection, I would like to point out to her that if she means the West Bengal Ministry, practically all of them are Bengalis, and if she is meaning the small headquarters that we have in Calcutta, then except for the Minister, who may not be a Bengali—but he is also a D. P.—and the Deputy Secretary, practically all the staff there are Bengalis. She also referred to the expenditure of Rs. 31,000 for shifting the then adviser's office to Calcutta. The amount of money spent is as under: Rs. 4,000 is the additional cost of running the staff car, Rs. 4,000 is additional expenditure on postage and telegram charges, Rs. 3,000 additional expenditure on purchase of furniture—because he has to have an office and without furniture he just cannot function—Rs. 9,000 is towards repairs to office buildings and hire charges for additional accommodation, Rs. 1,000 is against repairs to typewriters, Rs 4,000 is on account of additional expenditure on the installation of telephone and Rs. 6,000 is for miscellaneous expenditure. Now that the Minister has gone to Calcutta and in view of the decision taken at the Ministers' Conference that rehabilitation of East Bengal D.P.s should be speeded up as quickly as possible, he has to have all this staff and the necessary amount that has been asked for. In fact, I would say that it is not so much as to raise such an objection.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): May I seek some information from the hon. Minister? With regard to Demand No. 86, it has been said that the slow progress of dispersals from camps for rehabilitation is due to paucity of land. The Minister of West Bengal the other day said in a speech that because the purchase price has been fixed at Rs. 100 per bigha, no land is available; she pointed out that it should be raised to Rs. 200 per bigha. Has anything been done with respect to that? Another question I want to ask is in respect of item (iv)—adjustment of the outstanding amounts of previous years. Some money is necessary for that. May I have some information about how the matter stands?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I need not go into that now. I shall discuss the matter with the hon. Member later, because there are so many other Ministers waiting to be called before the time is over, if that is aggreeable.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): During the course of the debate, certain points were raised about the delays, in investigations. It is a fact that in measures of flood control, when immediate steps are to be taken, delays should be avoided as far as possible and these works should start immediately. There can be no two opinions about that. But then there are certain limitations, certain restrictions, and subject to these limitations only it is possible to proceed with speed. So far as Kosi was concerned, it has taken some years for

completing the investigations, but when we say 'investigations' it means so many things which are necessary to be done prior to actual investigations, i.e. the collection of data, hydrological data and meteorological data etc. All these data have to be collected. We had no data whatsoever. In order to have these projects fully investigated, it is necessary that we must be in possession of data not for a year or two but for a number of years. Then only it will be possible to have complete investigations. In connection with this, the Minister of Irrigation and Power in a statement in September said that it was not possible to proceed with speed, and he had admitted that because of this, there were of course, delays. Investigations are now complete and we have now actually taken up the work. Alignments for the embankments are ready and the work will proceed.

While Shri Damodara Menon, complained for the delays in Kosi, another Member from the South, Shri Reddi, complimented the Ministry for speeding up the Kosi project but blamed them for delay with regard to Nandikonda. Well, there also it is a question of examining the project. The project report was received only in May 1954. Where more than one State is concerned, the States have to be consulted. We have taken steps to send our comments to the State Governments concerned, and one of the State Governments has already replied. Comments from Andhra are awaited and as soon as we get them, we shall see that it is not unnecessarily delayed.

The third point raised was by Shri R. K. Chaudhuri, about Palasbhari. I do not think he seriously meant it when he said that the Deputy Minister should shift to Palasbhari. What he wanted perhaps was that there should be constant watch over the progress.

An Hon. Member: He is not here.

Shri Hathi: He is, unfortunately, not here. He also complained about the attitude of the officers deputed from here. But the officer whom he referred to, belonged to the Assam Government, and the Chief Engineer only has gone from the Government of India on deputation last month. The officer in charge there was not an officer from the Government of India; he was actually under the control of the Assam Government. But that is apart; I am not much concerned with these things.

Another grievance of Shri R. K. Chaudhuri was that the local people were not consulted. About this, I may say that not only the local officers were consulted but suggestions from even other non-official technical persons were also invited, and only last month, on the 25th and 26th, when there was a meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, one full day was given to all people who had anything to say on flood control measures. Naturally, this is a subject where people are interested and we do not want to brush aside the opinions—technical and other—of others and we have taken into consideration, and will take into consideration, all the opinions. Of course, naturally, the decision will depend upon what is the consensus of the different opinions and what is most practical and technically sound.

About the shifting of Palasbhari, naturally it is a question of sentiments also, and as far as possible, the shifting of a town should be avoided. It would be only when it is found that other temporary embankments or other works may not be able to give complete protection to the portion that is already eroded, that something has to be done to rahabilitate the persons concerned.

Another point that was raised in the debate was that the benefit of these investigation circles should be given to the whole country. Shri Das raised that point. These Circles are for the present Brahmaputra, Ganges and one more Circle for Deccan and Central India. Naturally

[Shri Hathi]

these technical advices and investigations will be for the entire country and would not be restricted to any particular area.

The last speaker in the debate today wanted to know why this new Directorate for these plant and machinery equipments is necessary. If he looks at the various functions, he will find that it is not simply planning to manufacture, but we have machinery, equipment and spare parts worth crores of rupees which can be changed from one project to another. We do not know what the position is at different projects. This will be an administrative machinery which will know the position of different projects so that the machinery and equipment can be moved from one to another and the States may not have to spend money for new machinery when other machinery and equipment are available in other parts of the country. That is the whole object in having this new Directorate. The amount is not much—of course, he admitted that—but he thought it might grow into more. I may tell him that there is no likelihood of this Directorate growing disproportionately more than is envisaged at present.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Sir, I want to know one thing from the Minister. After the floods this year in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam, the hon. Minister for Planning stated that unless some project is technically unsound, it will not be held up for lack of money, in reply to a question dated 9th December, 1954. I have got the names of certain projects recommended by the West Bengal Government and they are now under examination of the Technical Committee. These projects include such important projects as Kansavati Reservoir Project and the Ganga Barrage Project. According to them they require a sum of Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 23 crores. I want to know whether that statement of the hon. Minister still stands and these projects which are very important for large areas would be taken up and not given up for lack of money?

Shri Hathi: This refers really to the question of inclusion of projects in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Yes.

Shri Hathi: So far as immediate flood protection measures are concerned, they would not be held up for want of funds. Long-term measures will have to be scrutinised by the Technical Committee of the Planning Commission. A decision would only be taken after the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee are obtained; but immediate works for flood protection would not be held up for want of funds.

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): This Demand.....

Mr. Chairman: Is it a question? Does he want some clarification?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I may point out that the time is up.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: In this additional Demand of Rs. 30 lakhs, it is mentioned that you are going to investigate the Barna and Kolar Projects in Bhopal, survey and collection of hydrological and meteorological data of rivers in Assam and investigations in connection with flood control measures to be adopted in the basins of Brahamputra, the Ganga and the Deccan rivers. In the First Five Year Plan you have selected so many large schemes in the north, while only one or two minor schemes are selected for the South. As the Government are now preparing schemes for the Second Five Year Plan, I would like to know, in connection with this Demand, whether a good proportionate amount, particularly to the Madras State, would be allocated for investigation of the rivers in the Madras State?

Shri Hathi: A third Circle is being opened for the south. The Deccan and Central India Circle would be there.

Mr. Chairman: The voting on these Demands will take place at 2-30 p.m. In the meantime we shall pass on to the next item on the agenda.

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*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55—ANDHRA

DEMAND No. VIII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XIV—POLICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XV—EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 89,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works—Works'."

DEMAND No. XXV—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 51,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges

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*Moved with recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Chairman]

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,50,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,38,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): About the cut motions, you may just ask the hon. Members who are moving their cut motions.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members can mention the numbers of their cut motions.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): My cut motions are numbers 7, 8, 9 and 13.

Mr. Chairman: They will be treated as moved, subject to their admissibility. The hon. Member may speak.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I have four specific grievances against the Government, namely, failure of the Government to bring under wet cultivation lands for which the waters of the Tungabhadra Project are intended; failure of the Government to enforce the provisions in the Village Panchayat Act of 1950, to try civil and criminal cases by the Village Panchayats; failure of Government to open single teacher schools in every village with a population of 500 to relieve unemployment among the educated; and lastly, failure of the Government to implement the Ramamurthi Committee's recommendations on prohibition. I will deal with these grievances separately in a brief manner.

Now, coming to the Tungabhadra Project, crores of rupees have been spent on the construction of this Project, but the lands have not been reclaimed. I see from the Progress Report of the Planning Commission that only 2,000 acres have been brought under cultivation instead of 12,600 acres which was expected to be brought under cultivation. This is due to the fact that the Government has not offered any facilities to agriculturists by granting loans to reclaim their lands. The loan applications have been pending with the Government for several months; in some cases from nearly two to three years. I hope that the Government would take immediate steps to see that these applications are disposed of at least within 3 months after the receipt of the applications by the Government.

As regards Panchayats I submit that according to the Village Panchayats Act of 1950, the Village Panchayats in Madras State—of course, this is also now applicable to

Andhra State—have been empowered to try criminal and civil cases, such as small cases under sections 352, 323, 504, 420 and 379 within Rs. 10 and about 10 sections of the Indian Penal Code and clauses 3, 9, and 12 of the Towns Nuisance Act. But, the Government have not enforced these provisions of the Acts properly. People who have been prosecuted for petty offences under the Towns Nuisance Act have to travel a distance of nearly 40 to 45 miles to attend a Sub-Magistrate's Court. Probably, if he is held guilty there, he would be convicted with a fine of rupee one or rupees two, but he has to spend nearly Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 for bus journey, from his village to the Court of the Sub-Magistrate. I, therefore, request the Government to see that these provisions are enforced as early as possible by giving instructions to the police to file their charges before the Village Panchayat Courts for cases triable by them and also by instructing the Sub-Magistrates to transfer such of the cases which are triable by Panchayat Courts to try them immediately in their respective Courts.

As regards the single teacher schools, the Central Government has initiated a very good scheme by which they can give relief to the educated unemployed. But the Andhra State Government, up till now, has not taken any initiative in this matter. As a matter of fact, the other day, on the 24th November, 1954, I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Education Department of the Andhra State Government, Kurnool. I mentioned like this:

> "I am herein enclosing a paper cutting from the *Indian Express* relating to a press communique in explaining which Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, the Development Minister of Punjab is stated to have expressed that he received a directive from the Centre to give free and compulsory education to every boy up to 15 years of age in his State."

I remember that the *Indian Express* cutting also said that that Minister has submitted a scheme to the Central Government for its approval. I added:

> "I therefore request you kindly to consider if it would be possible for the Andhra State also to introduce a similar scheme."

Probably, the schemes initiated by the Government are not studied by some officials. This is the reply that I got:

> "Your letter dated the 24th November, 1954. With reference to your letter cited, I am to inform you that under the directive principles enunciated in the Constitution, the State Government are committed to the introduction of free and compulsory education for the children up to the age of 14 years within a period of ten years from the passing of the Constitution and that no additional directive has been received from the Centre".

They have never mentioned what steps the State Government has taken to open single teacher schools in the villages with a population of nearly 500 in each. I therefore request the Government to give directions to the educational authorities to open such schools as early as possible. As a matter of fact, about a couple of months ago, when I contacted one of the District Educational Officers and asked him what has been done in this matter, I was told that he has no knowledge of such a scheme at all.

Coming to the last grievance, namely, prohibition, I would like to say a few words. You know that the Andhra Assembly, in May, 1954, passed by voice vote a resolution requesting the Government to implement the Ramamurthi Committee's recommendation to scrap the prohibition Act. On the same issue alone, the Government of Andhra was

[Shri Gadilingana Gowd]

voted out. It would have been proper for the Government to enact, by a President's Act, the scrapping of prohibition and to introduce arrack and toddy shops. You will be shocked to know how prohibition is working in the Andhra State. As a matter of fact, the prohibition staff is very meagre. One station in my village has only about four or six prohibition guards.

Mr. Chairman: May I point out that except cut motion No. 7 all the other cut motions tabled by the hon. Member are out of order. He need speak only on cut motion No. 7. All the other points he has raised are not relevant.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I am covering all the cut motions, and all the Demands.

Mr. Chairman: That is not relevant. The other cut motions are not admissible.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I wanted to cover all the Demands. Within another five minutes, I shall finish.

Mr. Chairman: May I request you to confine your speech to cut motion No. 7?

Shri M. C. Shah: I suggest that he may be allowed to speak on all these demands. We will reply to them. That is what we have done in the case of the other Supplementary Demands.

Mr. Chairman: I was just pointing out that some of the cut motions are not admissible.

Shri M. C. Shah: Of course, if some cut motions are out of order, the hon. Member need not touch upon the subject covered by those cut motions.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I was speaking about the working of the Prohibition Act in Andhra State. In my own village, the prohibition staff has about four or six prohibition Guards, with most insufficient equipment, to enable them to detect cases. The prohibition officers are not in a position to catch those persons who illicitly distil arrack. Those people generally distil this arrack in hillocks. The officers go, therefore, to the village chavadi and request the village officer to mention the names of persons who are likely to manufacture arrack. Naturally, the village officer gives the names of persons whom he does not like or who are on inimical terms with him. Immediately, some pots are brought before the officers in the village *chavadi* and the concerned persons whose names have been given by the village officer are brought to the village *chavadi* and prosecuted.

Shri M. C. Shah: There is no Supplementary Demand for Grant on prohibition, and I think that the hon. Member need not touch this subject.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I have given a cut motion on general administration, and district administration.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): It does not relate to general administration. So far as prohibition is concerned, it may come in connection with State excise duties for which no Supplementary Demand has been tabled. He cannot treat prohibition with reference to the district administration as such.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I think prohibition comes under this heading.

Shri Datar: I am afraid it is out of order.

Mr. Chairman: I pointed out that to him.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): May I make one suggestion? After all he has tabled only four cut motions. You can give a ruling now as to which of these cut motions are in order.

Mr. Chairman: I said that only No. 7 is admissible. I requested him to confine his remarks only to that cut motion.

Shri Datar: So, all the other cut motions tabled by him are out of order.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I am almost nearing my conclusion. Unless you want me to resume my seat, I shall resume my speech.

Mr. Chairman: If he has nothing else to say, he may resume his seat.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I am afraid that the House does not know how prohibition is working in Andhra. Therefore, I wanted to submit certain facts to the House. Instead of one licensed shop, in every village, there are hundreds of shops nowadays.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid I will have to ask the hon. Member to resume his seat if he has nothing else to speak on cut motion No. 7.

Failure to bring lands under wet cultivation from waters of Tungabhadra Project.

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 in respect of 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Shri Seshagiri Rao (Nandyal): In speaking on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I am surprised to see that the Andhra Government was following a persistent policy, rather a short-sighted policy. By that short-sighted policy, they never looked to the needs of the district in which the capital was situated. Both with regard to irrigation as well as administration, there is absolutely no attention paid. I would like to submit one or two points relating to the needs of the Kurnool district. When I deal with the Supplementary Demands, I do not want to confine myself to any of these Demands in particular but all the Demands in general, and the Minister has already expressed that he has absolutely no objection if all the Demands are dealt with *in toto*. One point which I would like to submit is that the Kurnool district is certainly a most backward district in Andhra area. The capital is situated in the Kurnool district. I see so many projects—nearly about 20 of them—but not one of them really helps the Kurnool district. The one project that purports to help the Kurnool district is the widening and remodelling of the K. C. Canal. That canal is now in a rotten condition, and about 1,800 cusecs of water are flowing through it but in all not more than 20,000 or 30,000 acres are being cultivated under that scheme, because there is so much of silt in it and nothing has been done. According to the Khosla Committee Report about 6,000 cusecs of water is supposed to be sent or channelled through that canal. But engineers have expressed divergent opinions whether so much of water would be available, and if that is so, not more than 1,800 cusecs will be available for Kurnool.

2 P.M.

Shri M. C. Shah: May we know on which Demand he is speaking?

Shri Seshagiri Rao: On irrigation. Canals and watersupply come under irrigation. There cannot be any difficulty about it to the Minister I suppose.

So, when only 1,800 cusecs of water, instead of 6,000, will be available what is the help that is going to be given to Kurnool district. I do know that a number of projects here being taken up and the people of Andhra will become rich and richer by the time all these projects are completed. But what about the district in which the capital is situated? The water that the capital requires is available only from the K. C. Canal. The capital is developing every day and requires more and more of water.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): May I point out that there is provision for remodelling of K. C. Canal in this?

Shri Seshagiri Rao: I have seen it; and it is exactly about that that I am speaking. The provision made is Rs. 3 lakhs. The remodelling of the K. C. Canal is not in terms of the Khosla Committee's report. My hon. friend has only perhaps seen that item, but has not read the Committee's report. If only 6,000 cusecs are channelled through that canal will the absolute needs of Kurnool be met.

The other point to which I wish to refer is about education. My hon. friend who preceded me has already pointed out the gross negligence of Government to this problem. There are so many schools which could be given encouragement, but nothing has been done. Free countries education is not to be found anywhere. I am the Chairman of an Advisory Board. No attempt has been made, even in the Kurnool district to give free education or improving their conditions. Children with just a strip of loin cloth round their waist are moving about and Government has not taken any care of them. Nothing is known about the efforts made in this direction, except a few bulletins which say about the appointment of this committee and that committee. Government should not only think in terms of the far away districts, but the district in which it is; then it will be considered to have a far-sighted policy, but not a shortsighted policy.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I think it is a silent tribute to the Andhra Administration that even those Members of the Opposition who have ventured to table certain cut motions have not been able to be present in the House to canvass their views. Therefore, I propose to deal only with the points raised by my hon. friend Shri Gadilingana Gowd and my hon. friend Shri Seshagiri Rao on this occasion.

It will be admitted on all hands, that the achievements of the Andhra Government during a short period of one year are not a small one. Having this as the background, I propose to submit, with regard to Cut Motion No. 7, of Shri Gadilingana Gowd, that the Andhra Government have done their best to see that the lands under the Tungabhadra Project are brought under cultivation as early as possible. They have submitted several schemes to the Government of India and the difficulty that they found in actually reclaiming this land was that some ryots were prepared to undertake reclamation work, whereas some other ryots whose lands are situated a little further below from the main channel were not prepared to do so. Therefore, it was very difficult to bring all the ryots to agree to get their lands levelled up and brought under cultivation. That was the main difficulty. My hon. friend who comes from that area must be able to exercise his influence among those ryots and see that they all come to a certain agreement and come to the Government for the necessary help, which I am sure, with the cooperation of the Central Government, the Andhra Government will give and see that the lands are reclaimed at an early date.

It is not the intention of either the Central Government or the State Government to invest large sums of money in the construction of the projects only to see that the lands are not reclaimed at an early date and the benefit of irrigation given to the ryots very soon. Therefore, the criticism that the Andhra Government is very indolent, or it has been very idle and it has done nothing towards improving the land is, to say the least, not very correct.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: The progress report says that only 2,000 acres of land have been reclaimed.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I have submitted to the House the reason for the lack of progress. It is up to Members like my hon. friend, Shri

Gowd who come from that area to persuade the ryots to give over their lands for reclamation. It is not for lack of initiative from the Government of Andhra or the Government of India that the lands have not been reclaimed, but due to lack of initiative on the part of the ryots themselves. I am sure the Government will make available some more bull-dozers and tractors to the Andhra Government to undertake this programme in co-operation with the Government of Mysore and I am sure the tempos of reclamation will be increased in future.

As regards his contention that the village panchayats have to be given certain civil and cirminal jurisdiction, I have to tell the House that the Andhra Government had under contemplation a comprehensive scheme for introducing certain reforms in the field of local self-government. They had, I know, formulated a Bill which would have come up before the Assembly, had not the Assembly been dissolved. This Bill contemplated granting of certain powers of civil and criminal jurisdiction to the village panchayats, district boards and municipalities, but unfortunately the Bill did not see the light of day, because of the dissolution of the Assembly.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I tell the hon. Member that in 1950 the Act had been modified entrusting certain powers to village panchayats. Section 132 of the Village Panchayats Act reads:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1888, every panchayat...."

Mr. Chairman: How does it come in? That item has been ruled out of order.

Shri Vishwanatha Reddy: In reply to my hon. friend I might say that the Bill that was under contemplation was to have superseded the original Village Panchayat Act and it would have enlarged the powers of the panchayats and my hon. friend would have been satisfied had that Act come into force. It contemplated improvements not only in the panchayat administration but also in the municipalities and district boards. The constitution of the district boards was to have undergone a very revolutionary change. They wanted to introduce a certain type of indirect election to the district boards which would have created a very healthy atmosphere on all these panchayats and municipalities. Had that bill come into effect my hon. friends' criticism would have been completely obviated. I am sure the President has taken over the administration of the Andhra Government only for a temporary period and that the future assembly that is going to be formed will go into this question and see that necessary changes are made in the administration of panchayats, municipalities and direct boards.

I do not know if I will be in order if I talk about the points raised by my hon. friends with regard to prohibition. Any way, in passing, I would like to make one observation. My hon. friend who belongs to the Praja Socialist Party has not probably seen the latest manifesto of the Praja Socialist Party in Andhra. They have clearly stated that they are far from scrapping prohibition in Andhra. One of the main anchors of their propaganda in Andhra would be that there would be a stricter and more effective control of illicit distillation and other malpractices with regard to the administration of the Prohibition Act. I am sure my hon. friend is not quite current in his knowledge with regard to his own party affairs.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: That is not it. I meant that corruption is a greater evil than this.

Shri Vishwanatha Reddy: My hon. friend's cut motion does discredit to his intention; his intention is to scrap

[Shri Vishwanatha Reddy]

prohibition whereas the Party is moving in a quite contrary direction.

I am sorry my hon. friend, Shri Seshagiri Rao, is not here. As regards his contention that more should be done towards the implementation of Khosla Committee's report with regard to the K. C. canal, I might say that the latest report of the technical committee on all these Krishna river schemes and other schemes had indicated that the K. C. canal should be remodelled to carry 6,000 cusecs. I think the Government of Andhra had been advised by the Government of India also to see that the K. C. canal was remodelled on that basis to carry 6,000 cusecs instead of 3,000 cusecs that had been under contemplation hitherto. I am sure that Government must be considering all these points raised by the technical committee and I hope very soon certain decisions will be taken after the confirmation of the recommendations of that committee. I hope that the K. C. canal will be remodelled to a capacity of 6,000 cusecs. In conclusion, I must submit that the hon. Members of the Opposition who had ventured to table certain cut motions have not at all proved their case by their arguments and have not convinced this House. I am sure that the House will be pleased to pass all these Demands without much ado.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I would like to support the various Demands and while doing so, I would only like to draw the attention of the House to one very important feature. I am one of those who feel that the late Andhra Government had done many matters; perhaps one would wish that they had done better. There were many matters which could perhaps have been done in a different way. But a post-mortem examination is hardly helpful. It would have been more helpful if our friends on the opposition had suggested something important for the future and that is where I must express my sense of disappointment. Shri Gadilingana Gowd, after having scratched all the demands, could only find something about village panchayats not implemented somewhere. There is time enough for the village panchayats to be given all powers which they deserve. I suppose the future government in Andhra is going to be a Congress government and I dare say that it would look into such suggestions. I would like to assure the House that no Government, much less a Congress Government, would ever disapprove of any proposition to increase the powers of the village panchayats. There are one or two other matters which I feel impelled to refer to—matters in respect of which some provision is made here. One relates to the High Court. The position of the High Court has rather been awkward. There has been delay in the appointment of Judges. There has been accumulation of arrears; in fact for many months, very little work was being done in the Andhra High Court. I am not here to apportion the blame. There may be some difficulties but I do hope that whatever be the difficulties and whatever be the differences between the Government and the Chief Justice or anybody—I do not know, I am not suggesting it either—the hon. Home Minister will keep an eye on the Andhra High Court and see that the work does not suffer for want of Judges. I do not know whether even now the full panel of Judges had been appointed; if not it is time they did it.

The Andhra High Court has been functioning in rather difficult circumstances. The buildings in which they had to function were old district court buildings or collector's office buildings and others improvised for the occasion. I am glad provision has been made in this for increasing the expenditure on the buildings and I do hope that sufficient amount would be given. This seems to be a very modest sum and this may not perhaps be quite sufficient but I dare say that

this is only a start. I do hope that the Government would not grudge to grant enough money to make the buildings really imposing and really deserving the seat of the highest judicature in that State.

I also find one welcome Demand relating to implements, machinery etc. which would be required for irrigation projects in Andhra. In the matter of irrigation, I dare say, as in every other matter, Andhra has long been neglected and neglected grievously. There has been a crying need and very great public pressure towards the implemention of the Nandikonda Project and the construction of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal. There is no politics behind these questions. The quicker the Government undertakes these projects, the greater will be the prosperity of the people. I am viewing this small sum put down here in that light. If and when these projects are undertaken greater amounts would be required. I am not necessarily connecting the two but I commend the determination of the Government to see that the Andhra State is well provided with the machinery and other things required for the irrigation projects.

I am also in support of the Demand for the Venkateswara University. I would like to make one suggestion in regard to this. Merely increasing the number of universities will not very much serve the cause of education. What is required is specialisation in subjects in respect of which the Andhra University had not found sufficient means to go ahead.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): What are those subjects?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I would request the Chair to call upon Prof. Sharma, who is a great educationist, to help us with his guidance. He has been a great connoisseur of subjects and we will be grateful to him if he could tell us what particular subjects the Venkateswara University can specialise in. It is a matter for experts, it is a matter for specialists. I would like the Government to go into the question and see that there is no overlapping between the Venkateswara University and the Andhra University. I am sure with all the difficulties with which the Governor of the State is faced, this House would send him cheer to carry on his hard and difficult task in the days of the threatening elections. I would generally support the Demands.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): It is really not a matter for congratulation or satisfaction that the affairs of the Andhra State should be the subject of discussion in this Parliament. But unfortunately the situation has arisen.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member moving his cut motion No. 6?

Shri Raghavachari: I wish to refer to cut motions Nos. 6 and 7 in respect of Demand No. VIII. I say it is not a matter of satisfaction for us and even onlookers that the affairs of Andhra have to be discussed here. Nevertheless it has to be done now. The present matter relates only to Demand No. VIII. The two cut motions, Nos. 6 and 7, relate to the high level channel of the Tungabhadra project. Hon. Members here probably know that crores of rupees have been invested on this project, and the project is very soon getting completed, even ahead of the schedule. But the most disappointing thing about it is that when there are millions of cubic feet of water impounded, there are not acres of land that are utilising this water. This must be the concern of the planners when they have invested so much of public funds. When the country round about is thirsting for water they have taken no steps in advance to see that any extent of land is really made ready to use the water. And the consequence is that the impounded water during the flood season has to be utilised to raise a second crop in other districts where water is overflowing. Before the Andhra Government went out of power they were just thinking

[Shri Raghavachari]

of what they should do. And the item of policy I wish to disapprove of is this.

Madam, may I, with your permission, discuss all the Demands?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, all the Demands.

Shri Raghavachari: I would with your permission, press all my cut motions.

Mr. Chairman: What are the numbers?

Shri Raghavachari: I have already referred to cut motions Nos. 6 and 7. There are my cut motions Nos. 11, 12, 14, 16 and 17. I shall refer to them.

Shri Datar: Only a few have been moved. Most of them are out of order. Yours is only No. 6. And there is No. 7 which is held to be in order. So the discussion has to be on cut motions Nos. 6 and 7.

Shri Raghavachari: Are the others held to be out of order?

Mr. Chairman: No. 6 is in order. No. 7 is in order. The hon. Member is now referring to the others which are also in order.

Shri Raghavachari: I crave your indulgence to move all my cut motions.

Branch channel from Tungabhadra High Level Channel to serve Anantapur and Dharmavaram Taluks.

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 in respect of 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disapproval of policy re: duplication of courses of study.

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,100 in respect of 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

Disapproval of policy re: duplication courses of study in Government Arts College, Anantapur.

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,100 in respect of 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

Disapproval of policy re: 'Village-Vor' irrigational sources in Rayalaseema.

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,50,100 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation' be reduced to Re. 1."

Desirability of converting electric power of 25 cycles into 50 cycles for spreading it into rural parts.

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,300 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Priority to agricultural needs, particularly pumping for irrigation.

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,300 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Raghavachari: The item of policy that I wish to disapprove of, as I said, is this. They have started on the investigation of the high level channel. It is the life's dream and desire of all those people that some day this excess water, this abundance

of water now available as in a samudra or ocean will be available for the parching lands roundabout to flourish and smile with crops. With plenty of perseverence on the part of the Government and the agitation made continuously by the people, the investigation has been undertaken. I only want to stress that not only should the investigation be taken up soon and completed early but in the course of the investigation certain facts have to be kept in mind. The Dharmavaram and Anantapur taluks are higher in level. This high level channel can irrigate that portion also. There has been an agitation that from a particular spot Pennaobalam in Yeravakonda taluk a diversion channel can be taken across and over the river Penner which will fill all the big tanks in those two taluks in the flood season, which will irrigate thousands of acres in those two taluks, a thing which will really make my district, namely Anantapur district, which is now a deficit district, a surplus district. In fact the people of that area have no other chance of any irrigation project ever helping them. The Tungabhadra project was originally meant for the other districts and only a portion of Anantapur district, namely Gooty and Tadepatri taluks. But people have told me and engineers have felt that physically it is possible to lead the waters from the high level channel to those parts also. If that is possible, nothing can be more advantageous and useful to this part of the country. All the tanks can be filled, there is plenty of labour, and the food problem can be more than solved in that area.

Therefore, I wish to stress upon the present Government in Andhra—it may not long continue in charge—but still they will transmit the desire of the people that they must not only quickly execute this high level channel but also think seriously of investigating completely the possibility of a diversion channel from that particular spot—I think it is near Pennaobalam—from that place across the river and then taken to the other side.

That is the first part of it. In regard to the other group of cut motions that I have given, I will first touch upon the question of education. They have no doubt started another University, namely the Venkateswara University. We thank them for it. It is meant to aid the educational needs of Rayalaseema. My only submission is that there is already a full-fledged College, with many branches of learning, at Anantapur. It has practically been an educational centre, and so it was a great disappointment to the people of Anantapur as well as those of Rayalaseema who were receiving educational facilities at Anantapur. Now that a new University is to be started, the Government naturally, because they expected a large measure of financial support from the Devasthanam Committee, wanted to satisfy the Devasthanam's desires. They may have the seat of the Venkateswara University in Tirupati. The real point that I wish to urge is that some of the advanced courses of study might as well be located in Anantapur rather than waste money in duplicating the same kind of things at Tirupati. When there is a full-fledged college, it is our desire that these advanced courses of studies should be continued there only.

Hon. Members: It is already 2.30.

Shri Raghavachari: I submit that concentration of some of these advanced studies in the existing place. Arts College, Anantapur, may seriously be considered.

Next, I come to electricity. Shall I go on?

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on the next day.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House. I am now speaking of the General Supplementary Demands. The Andhra matter will stand over.

Shri Gidwani: I want to withdraw my cut motion No. 7 in view of the assurances given by the hon. Minister. It relates to Demand No. 85.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other cut motions.

The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions have been negatived. Demand No. 24A has been adopted yesterday. I will now put the remaining Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the separate supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof: Demands Nos. 2, 39, 43, 59, 61, 63, 64, 85, 86, 100, 124 and 133."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.*]

DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which wil come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 43—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 59—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 61—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 63—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 85—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 86—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 100—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1954-55.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1954-55."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1954-55, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1954-55, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): May I know whether the copies of the Bill have been circulated?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. Notice had been given in advance. Whoever wanted a copy, could have taken it from the Notice Office.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulm): But they were not circulated as usual.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is on the Order Paper. Contingent notice has been given already. Hon. Members could have taken copies. Even now, they can do so. There is not much difference between the two.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th December, 1954."

This is in connection with the allocation of time as set out in the Report. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th December, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: STATUTORY BODY TO CONTROL AND SUPERVISE GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri K. S. Raghavachari on the 3rd December, 1954.

Shri Raghavachari was in possession of the House.

Regarding time, Shri Raghavachari who spoke for four minutes had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned for the day. Out of two hours allotted, 1 hour and 56 minutes are left for further discussion. Shri Raghavachari will continue his speech.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): We are starting Private Members'

*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

business seven minutes later. The House may sit after five o'clock for seven minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. Tha hon. Members will please ensure quorum in the House. On all Private Members' business days, as far as possible, each private Member will gather at least ten Members and keep them together.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. At the end of the day, after five o'clock the hon. Member will wait and see whether there is quorum or not.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I moved this Resolution last time and had just begun. My submission before the House is this. It is an important Resolution in which most of the Members, I dare say, are interested, because this is a matter which concerns not any particular Party, but it concerns the whole House irrespective of the Party to which a Member may belong. It is purely a matter relating to public finances and when public money is invested or utilised in all sorts of undertakings, it is the concern of Parliament to discharge its constitutional and other responsibilities, particularly of retaining and exercising its control over the utilisation of these funds. What we have been seeing is that in fact the whole industrial policy of the country in the modern set-up is bound to be more and more the special concern of the nation. That is, the public funds will have to be invested and public utility concerns will have to be started and particularly our country being a backward country so far, we have to exist not only peacefully, but also safely in the modern world. We must not only produce all things that we need in a welfare State for the requirements of the people from day to day, but we may also have to provide for the defence of the country and other public utility purposes. Therefore, the need for industrialisation on a large scale is beyond question, and the Government, aware of this responsibility and the need, have also started the First Five Year Plan and are preparing for the second. It is a welcome thing that they are thinking of it. But the real point now is when they have started certain undertakings to reach this objective, we have read from the reports, on the material that was made available, of the Public Accounts Committee and the Auditor-General's reports, that the affairs are not being managed satisfactorily.

I do not want to take the time of the House in detailing particulars about the quantum of money that is actually invested and the various projects which the Government has undertaken. My hon. friend Shri M. L. Dwivedi who has actually given notice of and has even introduced a Bill called the Public Finance (Industries Control Board) Bill, has given his thoughts a concrete form; we find the quantum of money that is invested in these public concerns is given in the Progress Report of the Plan at pages 151 to 169. It goes upto hundreds of crores of rupees of public funds.

When last time this subject came up before the House in the form of a discussion raised by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, the Government's point of view was indicated. The Finance Minister practically, I take it, conceded the right for parliamentary control but he seemed, in substance, to say that parliamentary control may be not really pressed as desirable at the present stage, and he addressed himself only to the limited purpose of examining the jurisdiction or the competence of the Auditor-General to scrutinise and audit the accounts of these concerns. And then he seems to have expressed there quite plainly that in a way this authority of the Auditor-General is complied with, and in a way parliamentary control also is a reality; but in the real interests of efficient management of these concerns, the time had not yet come when parliamentary control must be

more than what it is now, and that we must be satisfied with preparing ourselves to renounce this responsibility or the exercise of this responsibility for some time. That is his argument in substance—the attitude that was taken by him.

I shall examine all these things, and then submit why it is that that attitude is not perfectly justified and we will not be satisfied with that attitude at all.

The first point he made was that as the amounts that go into these industries come out of the Consolidated Fund of India, the control of the Auditor-General to audit and satisfy himself was statutory and paramount, and it cannot be taken away; the Auditor-General in his report has pointed out—it may not be quite necessary to read the whole thing—but it is essential to point out the main things which really matter. I summarised the attitude of the Government: They say that it is not absent there. It is there in a way, that is how the Finance Minister put it. And the Auditor-General gives his own reactions in the report which he has submitted and which has been quoted *in extenso* in the last year's debate. I will also summarise the argument and then read the thing. The thing is this. In the private concerns in which our moneys are sunk, the name of the President or some department's name is there as shareholders; and in fact, the essence of it is that when money comes out of the Consolidated Fund of India, the whole Parliament, the whole nation is the shareholder. The Department is not only a shareholder; because it contributes public funds it is also the representative of the consumers, everybody in whose interests these undertakings are run. So, we represent not only the financiers but also the consumers, and therefore, it is our absolute responsibility, and the Auditor-General under the Constitution has the responsibility to satisfy himself that the funds that we contribute are properly utilised; and the Finance Minister's contention was that he can even now examine those accounts. A private company or a private concern is largely guided by its bye-laws, and unless the bye-laws make it permissible for an outsider to audit the accounts, or in the bye-laws it is included that the Auditor-General of India will audit these accounts, he cannot do so. We know in private companies, under the Companies Act, it is the directors....

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): In all the bye-laws of the private companies we have provided for audit by the Auditor-General.

Shri Raghavachari: So, it is by courtesy that you have provided. But, is there any legal obligation for you to so provide? Therefore, what I am submitting is that it is purely at the volition of the company, it is controlled by the bye-laws of the company. Generally, it is with the consent of the Board of Directors that the auditors are determined or chosen year after year in all private companies. It is open to them to change. My hon. friend points out in almost all these bye-laws.....

Shri A. M. Thomas: In all?

Shri Raghavachari: In all it is found. Even then, it is not under the statutory authority which makes the Auditor-General exercise this right. It is the permissive bye-law that is incorporated. Surely, that is not consistent with the statutory responsibility of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I just refer to columns 1915 and 1916 of the Parliamentary Debates dated the 10th December 1953, where in the course of the discussion on this matter what the Comptroller and Auditor-General had stated has been quoted *in extenso*. There it is pointed out that this way of dealing with public funds was a fraud on the Constitution and the company law. Of course, the word 'fraud' need not necessarily make us all feel rather enraged, for it simply means that it is a violation of the constitutional provisions or that the constitutional provisions are not honoured. The

[Shri Raghavachari]

hon. Finance Minister also said that in substance the Comptroller and Auditor-General's observations were correct.

As regards the other point on which the control was agitated for, the hon. Finance Minister's point of view was that there is control even now by Parliament, and he has put it this way. Whenever these things are undertaken by the different Ministries as part of their activities and funds are invested in them, they indirectly come in the budget every year before Parliament; and therefore, when Parliament sanctions or passes these grants, there is an opportunity and occasion for it to discuss these things and thus exercise its control. So, there is an indirect way in which Parliament is exercising actually its control. This is what he stated. He also stated that when the Railway Budget or the General Budget comes up before Parliament, involving as they do hundreds of crores of rupees, we spend every year weeks and even months over the criticism of these budgets on almost every single item, and thus parliamentary control is exercised in an indirect way. I should submit that this is no satisfaction to Members of Parliament that they are discharging their duties satisfactorily.

The Finance Minister also stated that there is one other way in which control is exercised by Parliament, and that is through the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. We know that the Public Accounts Committee is overworked, and it invariably holds only a post *mortem* examination, sometimes years after the event. And as it is working now, possibly one or two Ministries only can be taken up in one year, and its hands are full. So, the examination is *post mortem*, the Committee has not got sufficient time, and it cannot make a complete and proper scrutiny as well. Even after the little scrutiny that they have been able to make—as has already been pointed out in the other discussion—they have had very hard things to say on the way in which these things are being worked. Therefore, the existing machinery for the indirect scrutiny and control by Parliament, both when the Ministry's budgets come for discussion as well as when they are scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee and other institutions that are meant today for that purpose, are unsatisfactory, and they cannot be expected to discharge this duty very efficiently. It is thus essential that the control of this Parliament through another body is to be seriously considered. I for one feel that the question of what form it should take is another matter, but if in principle it is conceded and the law requires it to be there, surely, such a body should be constituted. Government's point of view was, let us gather some more experience, you will increase your control gradually in the light of our experience. I personally think that we have waited sufficiently, and the experience that we have gained has indicated that huge sums are not properly accounted for. Why should we wait for further experience, for in the meanwhile more horses may be stolen out of the stable? Is it contended that we should gain experience by suffering ourselves and not take advantage of the experience of other countries? What has been done in the U.K., U.S.A. and other countries for instance? They have a special body constituted by Parliament to control these things.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Has such a body been constituted in the U.K.?

Shri Raghavachari: In the House of Commons, it is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants a statutory corporation here.

Shri Raghavachari: I was only saying that there is a body there which controls these things, and which has been entrusted with the responsibility of doing that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he mean a Committee of Parliament?

Shri Raghavachari: I shall just refer to the report and say what it is.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Probably, he has in mind the Board of Trade in England, not a body of Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Board of Trade is there only in name; there is only one individual in that, and there is no Board.

Shri Raghavachari: I have taken it out from one of these reports, and I shall just point out which report it is.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): It is not quite clear as to what the hon. Member wants. Does he want that there should be a statutory corporation to administer all Government enterprises which are outside the ordinary routine administration of Government? Or is he re-arguing the case for another Parliamentary Committee to supervise or scrutinise the administration of these enterprises?

Shri Raghavachari: Let me make it clear.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I thought he was invoking the analogy of a Parliamentary Committee, but he wants a statutory body.

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is no Parliamentary Committee there, so far as we know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister wants to know what exactly the hon. Member wants.

Shri Raghavachari: My Resolution wants that there should be a statutory body to supervise and control these concerns. When Parliament enacts a statute relating to the composition, powers and other details necessary, of the statutory body to ensure the safe investment and management of these affairs, then parliamentary control is complete, because Parliament has by an enactment constituted a body which functions on behalf of itself. Therefore, to say that the statutory body is something that takes away the control of Parliament is a thing which I am unable to understand.

All these arguments that I have been advancing were just to state the case and show that the arguments advanced by Government, saying that the present kind of control that is being exercised is enough, are not satisfactory. That was the reason why I was referring to the whole case as put already.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it also an autonomous body? If it is a statutory corporation, is it to be autonomous or not?

Shri Raghavachari: I only want..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must know exactly what the proposition is, and what it is that the hon. Member wants. There seems to be some confusion. How is it possible to have a statutory body with the powers of Parliament intact?

Shri Raghavachari: My proposition is that there should be a statutory body set up to exercise a general supervision and control over these undertakings, and I say that the existing method of control which is so indirect and watered down is not satisfactory in the interests of the nation's funds, and therefore, another body created by Parliament is absolutely necessary.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: May I seek one clarification? A statutory body created by Parliament will not necessarily be a body which will exercise Parliament's delegated functions. It will merely mean that instead of the executive looking after these matters from day to day some other body will exercise control, which may contain other people, besides the members of the executive Government. Now, that is one proposition. If that is sought to be justified by saying that there should be greater parliamentary control, that is what I cannot reconcile.

3 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I also wanted to say. Firstly, do we want to associate others? Secondly, if it is a statutory body, will there be one statutory body to control another statutory body? For instance, DVC is a statutory corporation. Now, similar corporations may come into existence; joint stock companies and various other methods of management have been provided for by the Government. Will there be a super statutory body sitting over these disputing the executive government and the direct authority of Parliament over them? Is that what is meant?

Shri Raghavachari: I would make myself perfectly clear....

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): Will it be within the Constitution?

Shri Raghavachari: I started with the premise that the present control of Parliament which is so indirect over these matters, leaving the whole thing to the executive, has not worked satisfactorily. Therefore, there must be a statutory body. My Resolution is for a statutory body. I am perfectly prepared to say that the statutory body cannot consist, and must not consist, of Members of Parliament, because we must not have any kind of interfering authority in these matters. I am not at all anxious that any Member of Parliament should be on that body. We do not want it. I am against it. But we should statutorily create a body to exercise these functions; we will certainly think out the details of the way in which this statutory body has to function. That can certainly function as created, as composed and as conceived by Parliament in the statute. Therefore, it cannot necessarily be any violation or any abrogation of the powers of Parliament. They can be asked every year to submit their report about these matters. They can be asked to satisfy us about how the policies laid down by Parliament are worked, how the programmes are adhered to, how the thing has been done every year and whether it has resulted in profit or loss or it has functioned as a utility concern or not so far as the country is concerned. It is perfectly open to be so determined; all these details can be incorporated into that statute. Under that statute, that body can work.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: May I ask a question? What will be its relation to the executive?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And to the Parliament.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No. In regard to Parliament, I understand any law can be passed and you can create any kind of corporation. That corporation will have to work under the general policy guidance of a Ministry of Government. Therefore, it will, in effect, be exercising some functions which otherwise Government will be exercising. If so, how does it bring it nearer to parliamentary control?

Shri Raghavachari: It is this way....

An Hon. Member: He is confusing.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Dist.—South): If this body is formed and there is a difference of opinion between the Ministry and that statutory body as to the manner and method of control and as to the effect of the control, whose decision will be final—the Ministry's or the statutory body's?

Shri Raghavachari: I will answer the query of the Finance Minister. It is possible that in that statutory body that is created the executive also may have a place. It is not that it must necessarily be excluded. In fact, the whole purpose of exercising additional or greater control over these organisations or these enterprises is to feel satisfied that things are not working as they are working now—inefficiently and not to the advantage of the country. Therefore,

the executive may well have a place there; it is not that it will be excluded from the new set-up that might be contemplated. I am not now discussing, nor is it possible to go about, the clauses and the contents of the provision relating to this statutory body. I am only concerned with this, that you must start seriously thinking about the necessity and the need of immediately starting a statutory body. Then the matter must be finally decided on the floor of this House and that body must be constituted. That is the purpose. It is not intended that the executive control should be entirely taken away; it is only intended that the powers are exercised in such a way that Parliament can feel satisfied that the money is well spent and well utilised.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): Should it be a substitute for the financial adviser?

Shri Raghavachari: The only point is that we are not satisfied that the present state of indirect control is a just exercise of Parliamentary responsibility under the Constitution. This attitude is not justifiable and not satisfactory. My Resolution, and my purpose, is that Government's attention must be diverted and riveted to the need and the necessity of bringing into existence another body which will certainly exercise the scrutiny and control satisfactorily.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should immediately set up a Statutory Body to exercise general supervision and control of such industries where the Government has whole or substantial interest, either financial or otherwise."

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

> "This House is of opinion that a Statutory Body be set up to advise Government in the matter of exercising proper control and supervision over the industrial undertakings owned and financed by the State either wholly or partially and run as joint stock companies."

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should immediately appoint a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament with power to co-opt others to consider the desirability, necessity and feasibility of having a statutory body to exercise supervision and control of such industries where the Government has whole or substantial interest, either financial or otherwise."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

(1) That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

> "This House is of opinion that a Statutory Body be set up to advise Government in the matter of exercising proper control and supervision over the industrial undertakings owned and financed by the State either wholly or partially and run as joint stock companies."

(2) That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should immediately appoint a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament with power to co-opt others to consider the desirability, necessity and feasibility of having a statutory body to exercise supervision and control of such industries where the Government has whole or substantial interest, either financial or otherwise."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The Mover has taken half an hour. Now we have 1½ hours left. As far as the hon. Minister is concerned, which Minister is going to speak?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Both the Ministers.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Which Minister is going to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both of them will speak.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I may take 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the Finance Minister?

Shri A. M. Thomas: He has made his position clear.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is no need for me to intervene except for the fact that the hon. the Mover has constantly referred to what I said on the last occasion. Ten minutes will be sufficient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Between the two Ministers, half an hour is allotted. The Mover has taken half an hour. Now one hour is left. At the rate of 10 minutes to each hon. Member, we can provide for six hon. Members, the two who have moved amendments and then four other Members.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We have still 1½ hours, because there are 2½ hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours had been allotted for this Resolution. Now, I need not ring the bell. Hon. Members must stop of their own accord; they have got clocks all round—in front and in the rear.

Shri B. K. Das: The amendment that I have moved seeks to ensure that the body that is proposed should be of an advisory character and also that its scope should be confined to the companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. I want that our industrial undertakings of this nature should be under one Ministry and I want that if any advisory body is formed, that must work with one Ministry only. However, I beg to point out that because we have got different kinds of industrial undertakings which are run departmentally, which are run under corporations and which are also run under the Companies Act, there might be different bodies for different sort of corporations, as they have got different characteristics, but my purpose for the present is that there should be one body at least for these undertakings which are run as joint stock companies. I have already pointed out that this advisory body should not itself control or supervise the undertakings. They should act as an adviser to the Government. In order to illustrate my point, I may point out that in 1950 there was established a Development Committee on Industries. For the information of the House, I may point out that the functions of the Committee were set down like this.

"The functions of the Committee would be—

(1) To review the working of industries and to suggest measures to secure—

(a) a full and efficient utilisation of installed capacity including the fixation of targets where necessary, and

(b) reduction of costs of production to a reasonable level while providing conditions in which workers can put forth their best efforts.

(2) To suggest measures for improving or increasing the productive capacity of industries.

(3) To advise on special problems such as the treatment of uneconomic units.

(4) To advise generally on the future development of industries including planning and regionalisation."

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

This body was set up with a specific purpose of assisting the Govern-

ment in running the industries efficiently. Of course, the personnel of the Committee is entirely non-official. I do not know whether any official is there; at least there are no Members belonging to the Parliament. I think if such a Committee—I do not know whether the personnel has been changed now—was for the purpose of advising industries in general and this was under the Ministry of Industries and Supply, such an advisory body may be useful for the purpose of the joint stock companies that I have proposed.

My second point is that as we have seen and it was discussed last time also, regarding these joint stock companies or private limited companies —we have so many like the Fertilisers, Hindustan Cables, Hindustan Shipping etc.—Parliament is not able to supervise or exert its control in a proper way, or if it is doing so, it is doing it in a remote way. My purpose is that, if a Parliamentary Committee is associated with the Ministry, then they will be in closer association and they will be able to exercise a closer supervision. They will also be able to advise the Government how to control and how the Parliament also can control these industries.

Last time when this matter was discussed, pointed attention was drawn to several aspects of this matter. We wanted to see what could be the controlling organs: what would be the method of control; what would be the scope of control and what would be the quantum of control. Of course, there may be differences of opinion regarding these, but, for the present I should think, if there be an advisory body associated with the Ministry, the purpose would be served.

The Finance Minister, last time, cautioned this House saying that the time is not yet opportune for setting up any body which might try to control or to do something in the nature of control which might defeat the very purpose for which this autonomy and this flexibility has been given to these undertakings by setting them up as joint stock companies. I also agree with him that, for the present, at the outset, we should take care that we do nothing which may hamper the progress of these undertakings and for the present we should be satisfied with a Board which will act in an advisory capacity.

What will be the exact scope of the work of this Board, I need not go into much details about that. But, I think if an advisory body under the chairmanship of the Minister of Production is set up, then the budget, policy matters, the management and the method of expenditure, all these things can be discussed from time to time and Parliament also may be satisfied that a body consisting of its Members is there.

Formerly there were Standing Committees associated with several Ministries. Also, we find now that the Planning Commission has set up a Standing Committee. There was a Development Council which met from time to time and they also advised the Planning Commission regarding matters of development. But, as that has not been found very satisfactory a Standing Committee has recently been set up. I think, for our purpose also, if this Advisory Board takes the shape of a Standing Committee, then the purpose will be served.

I think I need not say more because the time is nearly up and my purpose is that for the present we should take a cautious step. An Advisory Board may be set up to advise the Government on matters of proper control and supervision of these industrial undertakings which are being run as limited companies and which may be in future set up as joint stock companies.

श्री एस० एन० दास : हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने इस सभा के सामने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मेरा ख्याल है कि प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भावना है, शब्दों से वह भावना प्रकट नहीं होती। यह बात सही है कि अब हमारी सरकार दिनों दिन उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में ले रही है और यह भी सम्भव है कि कुछ दिनों के बाद हमारे देश में जो दूसरे उद्योग अभी शासन हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण भी हो जाए। इसलिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि जल्दी से जल्दी सरकार इस बात का निर्णय करे कि जो उद्योग इस समय सरकार के हाथ में हैं और आगे चल उद्योगों को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है उनके प्रबन्ध का क्या रूप होगा।

अब तक समय समय पर जो बहस इस संबंध में इस सदन में हुई हैं और सदस्यों ने अपने जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं और समय समय पर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं उनसे अभी तक यह स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाया है कि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति निर्धारित की है या नहीं की। हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि कम्पट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जनरल ने सरकार की इस नीति की कड़ी आलोचना की है कि प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियां बनाकर राज्य के उद्योगों को चलाया जाए। माननीय सदस्य को शायद मालूम नहीं कि यह विषय सरकार द्वारा अटॉर्नी जनरल के पास भेजा गया था और उससे पूछा गया था कि क्या कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जनरल का यह विचार कि इस तरह की प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियां बनाना हमारे विधान पर एक प्रहार है सही है? मुझे मालूम है कि अटॉर्नी जनरल ने कम्पट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जनरल की राय के खिलाफ अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और कहा है कि प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियां बनाकर सरकार द्वारा उद्योगों को चलाया जाना विधान के खिलाफ नहीं है। फिर भी यह बहुत ही महत्व का विषय है और जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक मौके पर जब कुछ दिन के लिए सभा में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था कहा था कि सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि दरअसल में किन उद्योगों को सरकार किस संगठन के जरिये से चलाना चाहती है। यद्यपि उनके एक वक्तव्य से यह भी प्रकट हुआ था कि अभी जो कम्पनीज बिल इस सभा के सामने आने वाली है उसमें इस तरह का एक अध्याय जोड़ा जा रहा है कि प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी के प्रबन्ध में राज्य के उद्योग धन्धे किस प्रकार चलाये जायेंगे। मालूम नहीं कि जो प्रवर समिति बैठी है उसमें इस विषय में कहां तक प्रगति हुई है। मुझे इस समय इतना ही कहना है कि सरकार के ऊपर जो उद्योगों के संचालन की जिम्मेवारी और उत्तरदेही आ रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी नीति का निर्णय कर लेना चाहिए।

दो तीन दिन हुए जब मैं ने एक प्रश्न उत्पादन मंत्री महोदय से किया था और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने कई प्रश्न दूसरे अधिवेशन में भी किये थे कि क्या सरकार केन्द्र में कोई ऐसा संगठन स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है जिसके जिम्मे जो हमारे चालू उद्योग हैं उन पर निगरानी रखने का काम हो। जवाब में उत्पादन मंत्री ने बतलाया है कि अभी तक सरकार इस निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंच सकी है। मेरा कहना इतना ही है कि अब राज्य की जिम्मेवारी बढ़ती जा रही है और हम बड़े बड़े उद्योगों का संचालन कर रहे हैं तो हमें जल्दी से जल्दी इस बात का निर्णय कर लेना चाहिए कि किन किन उद्योगों के संचालन के लिए हम किस किस प्रकार की संस्थाओं का निर्माण करेंगे। हम जानते हैं कि रेलवे उद्योग का संचालन रेलवे मंत्रालय कर रहा है। हम जानते हैं कि पोस्टल विभाग का संचालन कम्यूनिकेशन मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम यह भी जानते हैं कि जो सिंदरी का फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना है उसके संचालन के लिए एक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी बनायी गयी

हैं । हम यह भी जानते हैं कि बंगलोर में जो टैलीफोन इंडस्ट्री चालू हैं उसके संचालन के लिए भी एक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी बनायी गयी हैं । इन संस्थाओं में सरकार ने काफी रुपया लगा रखा हैं । सवाल यह हैं कि इन संस्थाओं के संचालन में कितना अधिकार सरकार को हैं, कितना अधिकार संसद को हैं, कितना अधिकार मंत्री को हैं, और इनकी निगरानी और नियंत्रण में किस हद तक सरकार का हाथ रहेगा यह निर्णय नहीं हुआ हैं ।

इस समय देश में दो विचार धाराएँ चल रही हैं । एक विचारधारा तो यह हैं कि एक बार यदि किसी उद्योग का संचालन भार किसी संस्था को दे दिया जाय तो फिर उसके कार्य में सरकार की तरफ से कम से कम हस्तक्षेप होना चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ यह विचारधारा हैं, और इस संसद के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य दूसरी विचारधारा के मानने वाले हैं, कि जब तक किसी संस्था में या किसी उद्योग में रुपए लगता हैं तो उसका फर्ज हैं कि वह उस पर सरकार और संसद के द्वारा पर्याप्त निगरानी, निरीक्षण और नियंत्रण रखें । एक दिलचस्पी हमारी यह हैं कि हम टैक्सपेयर के प्रतिनिधि हैं और उस हैसियत से हमें यह अधिकार हैं कि हम देखें कि जो रुपया हम किसी संस्था को उद्योग चलाने के लिए देते हैं वह संस्था उस उद्योग को ठीक प्रकार से और मितव्ययता के साथ चलाती हैं या नहीं । दूसरी ओर हम उपभोक्ता के भी प्रतिनिधि हैं और उस हैसियत से हमारा यह कर्तव्य होता हैं कि हम यह देखें कि उस उद्योग के द्वारा जो माल तैयार होता हैं वह ठीक प्रकार का हैं या नहीं और मितव्ययता के साथ तैयार किया जाता हैं या नहीं। इसलिए यह विषय बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण हैं और मेरा ख्याल हैं कि शायद सरकार को जितना ध्यान इस पर देना चाहिए उतना वह नहीं दे रही हैं, अथवा वह यह नहीं सोच पा रही हैं कि इस बढ़ती हुई जिम्मेदारी को निभाने के लिए किस प्रकार का संगठन कायम किया जाय । एक सवाल हैं संगठन को कायम करने का । दूसरा सवाल यह हैं कि उस संगठन पर सरकार का, संसद का नियंत्रण किस तरह का हो और तीसरा सवाल यह हैं कि जो सरकारी विभाग हैं उसका नियंत्रण और निगरानी उस संगठन पर कैसी होगी । यह इतने महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हैं कि जिन पर जल्दी में निर्णय कर लेना भी अच्छा नहीं । इसीलिए हमने जो संशोधन रखा हैं उसका आशय हैं कि राष्ट्रीय उद्योग और व्यवसायिक संस्थाओं के कार्य पर नियंत्रण और निगरानी रखने के लिये एक संविहित संस्था निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता पर संसद की एक समिति द्वारा विचार किया जायगा । साथ ही यह भी जरूरी हैं कि राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए किस तरह का संगठन होना चाहिए, उसके अधिकार और उत्तरदायित्व क्या होंगे और उसका कितना अधिकार क्षेत्र होगा । कहां तक वह संगठन सरकार के निर्देशन में काम करेगा, कहां तक उस पर संसद का और संसद के द्वारा मंत्री का उस पर अधिकार होगा ।

इसीलिए जो मैं ने संशोधन रखा हैं उसकी भावना यह हैं कि इन सब बातों पर यदि सरकार विचार कर रही हैं तो अच्छी बात हैं लेकिन संसद के सदस्यों को भी मौका देना चाहिए कि वे इस सारे सवाल पर सब दृष्टिकोणों से विचार करके अपने विचार सरकार और देश के सामने रखें कि उनका राजकीय उद्योगों को चलाने के बारे में क्या विचार हैं, कहां तक उन उद्योगों पर संसद का और संसद के द्वारा मंत्री का अधिकार होना चाहिए और जो संस्था उद्योग को चलाने के लिए बनायी जायगी उसके अधिकार का दायरा क्या होगा और उसकी जवाबदेही क्या होगी, उनका एक दूसरे से क्या सम्बन्ध होगा । इन सारी बातों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हासिल करके संसद् के सामने रिपोर्ट पेश करने के लिए एक समिति बनायी जाय और यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो अन्धकार सा मालूम होता हैं और जो यह विचारधारा साफ नहीं मालूम होती वह साफ हो जायगी और अन्धकार नहीं रहेगा । मैं चाहता

[[श्रीएस० एन० दास]

हूं कि संसद के सदस्यों की वह समिति बने जो इस सम्बन्ध में सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करके संसद के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे और उस रिपोर्ट पर फिर हम सरकार के साथ विचार करें। इस प्रकार हम समझते हैं कि इस कल्याणकारी राज्य के अन्तर जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हम अपने हाथ में लेने जाते हैं उनके विषय में हमारा दिमाग साफ हो जाएगा। अगर इस विषय में हमारा दिमाग साफ नहीं रहेगा तो आगे हम उद्योगों के उत्तरदायित्व को ठीक से निभा नहीं सकेंगे। इसलिए संसद के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाना हमारे लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेना चाहिए ताकि संसद के सदस्यों को अपने विचार प्रकट करने का और दूसरे लोगों के विचारों को, जो कि उद्योगों का अनुभव रखते हैं, समझने का अवसर प्राप्त हो, और हम दूसरों के अनुभव से लाभ उठा सकें।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I regret my inability to agree to the Resolution that has been moved by my friend Shri Raghavachari. According to me, the Resolution is ill-timed and ill-conceived. The Deputy-Speaker, while he was in the Chair, has raised some doubts, as also the hon. Finance Minister, and my friend Shri Raghavachari has not been able to dispel the doubts on the floor of the House. What exactly is the pattern that he contemplates in this Resolution? In moving the Resolution and in speaking upon it, he has raised some doubts which were raised nearly a year and seven days ago when Dr. Lanka Sundaram raised a discussion on parliamentary control of public corporations with his usual, "tremendous sense of urgency." I think the speech then made by the hon. Finance Minister was calculated to dispel the doubts which have been raised by my friend, Shri Raghavachari, while speaking on this Resolution. The Resolution is wide enough, as he contemplates the control of industries not only in the public sector but even in the private sector. The Resolution says:

> "....Government should immediately set up a Statutory Body to exercise general supervision and control of such industries where the Government has whole or substantial interest, either financial or otherwise".

So, the word "otherwise", I think, will take in all sorts of interests, and the Government, I need not say, has got interest even in private enterprises. But I do not want to enter upon any hair-splitting argument to oppose my friend's Resolution. My friend made it clear what he intends. What he intends is the setting up of a corporation to control industries run in the public sector, that is, state-managed concerns. After all, apart from taking over the railway concerns and communications, it is a matter of recent growth that the State has begun to enter into the industrial sector and set up concerns of its own. We know that the full-fledged resources of the Production Ministry were being mobilised for the creation of new production units only in 1952. The real problem had been, what exactly should be the type of management of these industries, how utmost efficiency is to be assured, having regard to the rigidity and red-tapism of State administration. We all say that for running industrial undertakings on a commercial basis there should necessarily be some sort of flexibility and freedom of action and also quickness of action. We get these features in the private sector and we have to import these healthy features into the management of the public sector by the State. One has also to concede that the irksome and inquisitorial procedure that are usually adopted in Government departments have also to be avoided in the management of these industries. You know that private interests have to be

associated with the management of these industries. We have to requisition foreign capital and technical skill and we have to utilise their services. So, having regard to these circumstances, what exactly is the sort of management that the Government has to undertake in respect of the management of these industrial concerns has been a matter of considerable thought as far as the Government is concerned. And I should think that the form of management that has now been devised combines in itself what is best in business with what is best in public service, that is the State-owned private limited liability companies. We know that for managing our various industrial undertakings private limited companies have been formed; for the convenient administration of the Sindri factory, a State-owned private limited company known as the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals was registered in 1951. To control and manage the Telephone Cable Factory there is the Government private limited company named the Hindustan Cables, Limited. That has also been registered under the Indian Companies Act. The control and management of the Machine Tool Factory has been transferred to the Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., Bangalore. I do not wish to enumerate the various companies which have been registered under the Indian Companies Act for running these various industrial concerns.

Now, what are the doubts that have been raised by my hon. friend Shri Raghavachari? I have already stated that the same doubts were raised by my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram in 1953. While analysing the points that he has raised, to me it appears that he exhibits an anxiety that Parliament should have full opportunities of examining how these concerns work, and Parliament should also have the right to discuss the working of these institutions without interfering in their day to day working. In short, he wants supervisory powers over these concerns. He pleaded that the management should have the liability to account to the State.—the State is the shareholder in these concerns—just as a joint stock company has the liability to account to its shareholders. Now, what we have to see is whether because of the company form of management effective and desirable—I deliberately use the word desirable—control have been taken away from Parliament.

We know that in the United Kingdom nationalised industries are mostly run by statutory corporations. Sir, I sumbit that because of the formation of these concerns into private limited companies, the authority which Parliament can exercise on the working of these concerns is more that what Parliament in the United Kingdom is able to exercise over concerns which have been incorporated into statutory corporations.

Sir, what is it that we require. As things stand, the position is this. All the funds required are brought before Parliament for sanction; withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund takes place only with the approval of Parliament; it is obtained in the form of Demands for Grants. Then, how does Parliament usually exercise control? That is by questioning the Minister, by a debate on the Budget and then by discussion over the annual reports and statements of accounts. I think all these things are being done now although these concerns are registered as private limited companies. Apart from rules and regulations, that is the convention that we really lay down in these matters that is more important. I do not think the Production Minister has shirked the responsibility of answering any questions concerning these undertakings which have been tabled. If at all he has not given any information with

[Shri A. M. Thomas.]

regard to anything that information will not have been given in the interest of the public, even if these concerns had not been incorporated into limited concerns.

Then my hon. friend asked: What exactly is the control of the Auditor-General. I have got the relevant paragraphs—I do not want to read them—in the Articles of Association of these companies investing the Auditor-General with the power to have an independent external audit, in addition to the audit which is prescribed under the Companies Act and which is being done. In the case of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals, Ltd., paragraph 118 of the Articles of Association provides for that. In the case of the Bindustan Shipyard, paragraph 183 provides for that. I do not want to catalogue the various articles which empower the Auditor-General to audit their accounts. We have considered the pros and cons and I should think if at all there are any drawbacks in this company from of management, they are outweighed by the various advantages that we obtain by this sort of management. We have got the advantage of normal rules and regulations of commercial undertakings being worked in these undertakings; and a reasonably high standard of efficiency can be ensured only if these institutions are managed on commercial lines and commercial forms of accounting is maintained.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The hon. Member who preceded me said that the Resolution is misconceived and ill-timed. The hon. the Finance Minister also a few minutes ago interrupted and said that he did not understand what the Mover of the Resolution meant. This shows that in this matter of exercising supervision and control, all of us, including the Finance Minister, are groping in the dark. We have no proper conception of control and supervision over State enterprises. We have still to evolve a system, of proper and effective system of control and supervision.

What are we having today? There is a Planning Commission. It makes a plan. There is the executive which carries out the plan. Then there is Parliament which occasionally passes a few comments or criticisms on the plan. And there is no body today for exercising effective supervision or control over the industries.

Some hon. Members have confused between control and supervision and management of the industries. We are not concerned here with the actual day to day management of industry, or the setting up of industries, or policy making. These questions are irrelevant to the present occasion. The hon. the Finance Minister said that every enterprise should be run according to plan, according to the policy enunciated by Government. We agree. But how to do it? After we decide upon the policy, the question of running the industry on proper lines would assume importance. Today there is woeful lack of proper machinery for exercising effective control and supervision over State enterprises. State enterprises are not having a uniform pattern in India. There are different types of managements adopted. There are enterprises directly under the Ministry or the Departments. There are enterprises under the public corporations. And there are enterprises run by the private limited companies. Further, there are enterprises in the defence sector and in the non-defence sector. You will see that we have no uniform system of management and uniform pattern of public enterprise here. We have adopted two or three kinds of systems and that is why it makes all the more necessary for us to have an independent statutory body for exercising overall control and supervision over all these wide areas of State enterprise.

Mr. Chairman: May I ask: what would be the nature of control by this statutory body *vis-a-vis* Ministerial control?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I will come to that. So far, Government or Parliament has got some control or supervision over those enterprises which are not in the defence sector. But in the matter of defence most of the Members are under a handicap. We do not know whether the defence industries are run on proper lines. On the ground of secrecy much of the material is kept away from us. We do not know what is happening in the defence installations. We do not know whether the money that is being spent there is being spent well or not.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In the defence installations, there are no corporations or companies working. If the hon. Members are not getting information, it may be that in certain respects, for reasons of secrecy, it is denied. Otherwise, every kind of information is available to Parliament from the executive.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: As I said, on the ground of secrecy we are denied of much information. I am not making it a grievance against the Minister. What I want to say is that if there is a statutory board like this to exercise control and supervision over both the civilian public sector and defence sector, it would be better.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): I rise on a point of order. The hon. Finance Minister had just said that the information might not be available for Members on account of secrecy. I want to submit that when we discussed the Budget here which involves an expenditure of Rs. 400 crores, we got all kinds of information for the public sector. We are spending crores of rupees. But no information is being given to Parliament. There is no opportunity for discussing the matter except these two hours. Therefore, I wanted to tell you that this sort of secrecy should not be maintained in these cases where public money is involved.

Mr. Chairman: That is another matter altogether. It is not a point of order. When the hon. Finance Minister says that some information might be kept back because of secrecy, that is a ministerial privilege rather. There could be no point of order in regard to that.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The only reason why I intervened was that the hon. Member based an argument on this that in defence installations, Parliament is not aware of how the administration is run and therefore, we want a corporation. All I said was that so far as defence is concerned, it is the direct responsibility of the executive and if some information is not received, that is for other reasons and not for the absence of a statutory corporation.

Shri S. N. Das: On a point of order, Sir. The Chair had not given a ruling on the point of order raised by the hon. Member.

Mr. Chairman: I have already said that it is a Ministerial privilege to keep back from this House certain information which they consider to be secret. That is my ruling.

Shri Gurupadaswamy: The responsibility of running defence industries will not be taken away by merely setting up a statutory body like this. On the other hand, what I want to say is that the setting up of such a body would improve the working of defence installations without coming in the way of secrecy. If such a body is established there will be greater facility and scope for supervision and control.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: By whom?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: By the statutory body.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Who will supervise the statutory body?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is a statutory body and it has got to function as such. Parliament has to decide what functions and responsibilities that this statutory body should exercise. Government should come forward with a Bill for that purpose.

There is another reason why I say that there should be a statutory body. Private enterprise is old and established but State enterprise is rather new and still is in experimental stage. Moreover we have various types of management under the public sector. It is better that there is an independent, overall controlling body to assess and compare which type of management is better than the rest. For instance, we do not know whether Corporation management or departmental management is better. Opinion is equally divided on this matter. Some hon. Members feel strongly that autonomous public corporations are ideal. Others feel that the departmental management is better. Some say that if there is no departmental management, it is no nationalisation at all. So opinion is very much divided. But if we are able to compare the results of various managements, we may perhaps be able to come to a definite conclusion as to which type of management is better than the other. To know this, it is desirable to have a statutory body.

Some hon. Members are thinking that this Resolution has no meaning. It is full of meaning. We are creating a new way. There is no such parallel in England. It is completely original. If you set up such a body as this, I feel that we will be in a better position to know the relative merits of various types of management for the public sector and also will be able to control and supervise these enterprises in a much more effective way.

श्री एम० ए० वोरकर (मंडास—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : मेरा इरादा नहीं था कि इस प्रस्ताव पर मैं अपनी राय जाहिर करूं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित ही होगा कि नागपुर शहर में नागपुर इलैक्ट्रिक लाइट एंड पावर हाउस कम्पनी के संचालकों और कर्मचारियों में चल रही एक लड़ाई जिसको कि मैं छोड़कर यहां आया हूं उसके बारे में मैं अपने अनुभव पार्लमेंट के सामने रखूं। नागपुर में एक इलैक्ट्रिक लाइट एंड पावर हाउस कम्पनी है, जो कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई एक्ट, १९४८ के नियमानुसार चलनी चाहिये। इस एक्ट के मुताबिक ४ फीसदी से ज्यादा डिविडैंड नहीं दिया जा सकता लेकिन इस कम्पनी के मैनेजिंग डाइरैक्टर और दूसरे लोगों ने यह तै कर लिया है कि ४ फी सदी नहीं, १० फीसदी और १४ फीसदी डिविडैंड देना चाहिए और वह ऐसा करते भी रहे हैं। यह सब कुछ बैलैंस शीट में मौजूद है। बैलैंस शीट से पता चलेगा कि इस कंपनी में कितनी धांधली चल रही है। अब उस कम्पनी के मालिकों ने यह तै किया है कि मजदूरों को निकाल दिया जाए। और १२० कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया। इस पर हम उन को मिलने गए और मजदूरों की तकलीफें उन के सामने रखीं और कहा कि वह बिचारे भूखे मर रहे हैं, इन को न निकाला जाए। मैं ने देखा है कि १९४८ का इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई एक्ट होते हुए भी उस की प्रोविजन को कंट्रावीन किया जाता है और गवर्नमैंट इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देती। नागपुर इलैक्ट्रिक लाईट एंड पावर हाउस कंपनी के बारे में ही देख लीजिए कि वहां पर अब मजदूर कितनी तकलीफ में हैं और किस तरह से इस कम्पनी के मालिक इस एक्ट की प्रोविजंस को कंट्रावीन कर रहे हैं। इस वास्ते एक ऐसी बाडी की बड़ी जरूरत है जो कि यह देखे कि मजदूरों को बिना किसी वजह के न निकाला जाए और मालिक अपनी मन मानी न कर सकें।

इस बाडी को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह देखे कि कारोबार ठीक तरह से चलता रहे और उत्पादन भी बढ़े। इन सब चीजों की देखभाल करने के लिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि एक कंट्रोलिंग बाडी बना दी जाए जिसका काम यह भी देखना हो कि हमारे देश की उपज बढ़े।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह है एम्प्रेस टैक्सटाइल मिल के बारे में जो कि नागपुर में कपड़े का एक बहुत बड़ा कारोबार कर रही हैं। वहां भी मजदूरों को निकाला जाता है और बड़े अफसरों को भर्ती किया जाता है। यह तरीका भी अन्याय मूलक है।

श्री एम० एम० त्रिवेदी : यह सब प्राइवेट मिल की बातें कर रहे हैं जो कि इस रैजोल्यूशन के स्कोप से बाहर हैं।

श्री एन० ए० बोरकर : प्राइवेट नहीं, गवर्नमेंट का भी इसमें इंटरेस्ट है।

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): All this is private undertaking.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This seems to be covered by the word "otherwise" in the resolution, because Government has an interest otherwise. I think, therefore, that the hon. Member is in order.

श्री एन० ए० बोरकर : मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए इतना अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन में पेश किया गया है यह बहुत ही जरूरी है और एक ऐसी बाडी बनाई जानी चाहिए जो कि यह देखे कि इन कम्पनियों वगैरह में काम ठीक ढंग से चलता रहे और मजदूरों को किसी तरह का नुकसान न होते पाए उन पर अत्याचार बंद हो जाय, और उत्पादन भी बढ़े।

श्री एम० एम० त्रिवेदी : जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर का सवाल है मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उसने एक ऐसा कदम उठाया है जिस से देश को उन्नत करने में बड़ी भारी सफलता मिली है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सैक्टर को जहां तक मुमकिन हो सके बढ़ाना चाहिए और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए बिल्कुल ही लिमिटेड स्कोप होना चाहिए। यह मैं इस वास्ते कहता हूं कि जब कभी देश में संकट आता है या लड़ाई छिड़ जाती है या चीजों की कमी हो जाती है तो उस वक्त प्राइवेट सैक्टर केवल अपने फायदे के लिए और लोगों को एक्सप्लौइट करने के लिए ही काम करता है और उसको चीजों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की इच्छा नहीं होती और न ही वह यह चाहता है कि इस में ज्यादा धन लगाया जाय जिस से कि देश का भला हो। इसलिए जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ाने का सवाल है मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। अब जो मुख्य प्रश्न हमारे सामने है वह उसके प्रबन्ध का है। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि जितने भी उद्योग हमारे देश में खोले जा रहे हैं उन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की शर्तें भिन्न भिन्न हैं और भिन्न भिन्न तरीकों से वहां का काम चलाया जाता है। इसके बताये रुपये की बहुत हानि हो रही है, क्योंकि देखभाल करने के लिए जो व्यवस्था इस ने की है वह ठीक नहीं है। वह सब सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर निर्भर करता है कि वे इस रुपये को जो कि उनकी डिसपोजल पर रख दिया जाता है किस प्रकार इस्तेमाल करते हैं। एक सैक्रेटरी महोदय जो कि लिमिटेड कम्पनी के चेयरमैन बन जाते हैं उनके पास इतना अवकाश नहीं होता कि वह तमाम चीजों का सुपरविजन कर सकें या देखभाल कर सकें। कहने को तो कहा जाता है कि तमाम देश भर में जगह जगह काम हो रहे हैं, उनमें बड़ी भारी प्रगति हो रही है और देश बहुत उन्नति कर रहा है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रुपये का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है और बहुत सा रुपया फजूल खर्च किया जाता है। मैं ने एक बार वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछा था कि इन सब उद्योगों में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और मन्त्री महोदय ने वायदा किया था कि वे वह इन्फर्मेशन हाउस को सप्लाई करेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक उन्हों ने कोई ऐसी इन्फर्मेशन सप्लाई नहीं की। मैं

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक उन्होंने ने यह इन्फर्मेशन सप्लाई क्यों नहीं की ? क्या देश को और इस सदन को यह चीज पूछने का हक हासिल नहीं है ? क्या देश को और इस सदन को यह जानने का हक नहीं है कि यह सब उद्योग किस ढंग पर चल रहे हैं, क्या इन में कोई नफा हो रहा है या नुकसान हो रहा है, सालाना वित्तीय आंकड़े क्या हैं इत्यादि ? मैं ने अपने आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं और उनके अनुसार पंचवर्षीय प्लैन के अन्दर आप ने प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि उद्योगों में आप सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं और अगर सभी सरकारी उद्योग आप ले लें तो उस में सवा सौ करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना हूं कि वह यह सब आंकड़े अभी तक हमें क्यों सप्लाई नहीं कर सके हैं। ४०० करोड़ रुपये की आप बजट में दिखाते हैं और इस पर आप इस सदन में वाद-विवाद करते हैं, लेकिन यह बतलाने की तकलीफ गवारा नहीं की जाती कि इन उद्योगों में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और इन का काम किस ढंग से चल रहा है और आगे के लिए आप किस ढंग से चलाने का विचार कर रहे हैं। यह सब बातें सदन के सामने जरूर आनी चाहिएं। मैं यह सब बातें जानने के लिए मंत्रियों से भी जाकर मिला हूं और जब एक बात पूछने के लिए मैं एक मन्त्री के पास जाता हूं तो वह कहते हैं कि यह किसी दूसरे मन्त्री का महकमा है और आप उनके पास जाइये और जब उनके पास जाता हूं तो वह कहते हैं कि तीसरे के पास जाइये। मैं इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज की ही बात करता हूं। जब इसके बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछने गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्ट्र का महकमा है आप उनके पास जाइये और जब मैं उन के पास जाता हूं तो वह कहते हैं कि आप वित्त मंत्री के पास जाइये। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज कोई यूनिफार्मिटी नहीं है कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन सब इंडस्ट्रीज का काम सुचारू ढंग से चले और उनमें कोआर्डिनेशन हो। आज यह दोनों ही नहीं हैं। इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज में मैं ने देखा कि एक बड़े अफसर ने अपना साला नौकर करवा लिया और उसको माल खरीदने की जगह पर लगा दिया। जब भी कोई माल टैंडर के जरिये उसे खरीदने को कहा जाता था तो वह कागजात को दबा कर बैठ जाता था और जब डिमांड बहुत एमर्जेंट हो जाती थी तो वह कहता था कि बाजार से खरीद कर ली जाए और टैंडर के जरिये वह चीज इतनी जल्दी मंगाई नहीं जा सकती थी जितनी जल्दी उस चीज की जरूरत होती थी इस वास्ते उस चीज को बाजार से तात्कालि खरीद करने की ही इजाजत दे दी जाती थी और वह मन माने दामों पर ही खरीद कर ली जाती थी। इस तरह से उसने काफी रुपया कमाया। आखिरकार जब पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इस चीज को हिट्रैक्ट किया तो उसे नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया। इस कमेटी के पास इतना वक्त नहीं है कि वह इन सब चीजों में जाए और यह अधिकारियों का ही फर्ज होना चाहिए कि वे इन को देखें। इतना ही नहीं जो इन्फर्मेशन सप्लाई की जाती है वह भी गलत सप्लाई की जाती है। आई० टी० आई० की ही मिसाल ले लीजिए। मैं वहां पर गया और मैं ने उनसे पूछा कि कितनी ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि आप भारत में ही बना लेते हैं और कितनी ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि २० फीसदी चीजें बाहर से मंगाई जाती हैं और ८० फीसदी चीजें वहीं पर तैयार की जाती हैं। मैंने पूछा कि कुल उत्पादन में कितनी चीजें लगती हैं तो मुझे बताया गया कि ५००। फिर मैंने पूछा कि हिंदुस्तान से कितनी चीजें मिलती हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि ५०। अब आप अंदाजा लगाइये कि उन्होंने कितनी गलत और कंट्राडिक्टरी इन्फर्मेशन हमें सप्लाई की। पहले तो उन्होंने कहा कि सिर्फ २० की सदी

चीजें बाहर से मंगाई जाती हैं और बाद में कहा कि ४० चीजें हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होती हैं और ४४० बाहर से मंगाई जाती हैं। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए किस तरह से पब्लिक का दिमाग ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकता है और किस तरह से संसद सदस्य ठीक तरह से सोच सकते हैं। तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन सब चीजों को आप ठीक तरह से प्लैन करें और देखें कि इन में ठीक ढंग से खर्च किया जा रहा है। जब इन उद्योगों में हम बड़ी बड़ी रकमें खर्च कर रहे हैं तो हमारा यह फर्ज भी हो जाता है कि हम देखें कि वह ठीक ढंग से खर्च हो रही हैं। कोई साल भर हुआ मैंने एक बिल पेश किया था जिसमें मैंने एक योजना बना कर रखी है कि हमें चाहिए कि हम एक कंट्रोल बोर्ड की नियुक्ति करें जिस में बहुमत अधिकारियों का न हो बल्कि जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का हो। वह बोर्ड हो जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का। जो उन कामों को समझते हों उनका उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व हो। जबतक किसी काम में एक्सपर्ट भाग नहीं लेते तबतक वह अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल सकता। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि एक कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाया जाय और वह उनकी जिम्मेदारी रखी जाय कि वह देखे कि जो हमारे उद्योग हैं उनको किस तरह से आगे बढ़ाया जाय, कैसे उनकी उन्नति की जाय और कैसे उनमें एकरूपता लायी जाय। अगर इंग्लैंड अभी तक इस मसले को हल नहीं कर पाया है तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि भारत में भी ऐसा करने की क्षमता नहीं है। यहां एक से एक योग्य आदमी मौजूद हैं। आप उनको अपने विश्वास में लें तभी आपके उद्योग धन्धे ऊंचे बढ़ सकेंगे। और यदि आप बोर्ड से ब्यूरोक्रेट लोगों के हाथ में सारे अधिकार रखेंगे तो आपकी बड़ी बदनामी होगी। जनता में अभी भी इस बात पर चिन्ता है कि इस बात पर सरकार गलती नहीं कर रही है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं वित्त मंत्री और प्रोडक्शन मंत्री से और भी मंत्रियों से जिनके पास सरकारी उद्योग हैं कि वे इन प्रश्नों को संसद के सामने लायें ताकि इस चीज को सफलतापूर्वक आगे बढ़ाया जा सके।

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): The Mover of this Resolution has, in spite of his Party leanings, always held the House beholden to him. Whatever he says is heard with great respect. I personally have very great regard for him. All the same, I m compelled to disagree with him and I must whole-heartedly oppose this Resolution.

I consider that we have had too much control in this country over industries.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: No self control.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: We are still in a formative stage. The less the State or any statutory body has a right to supervise and control, the better it would be for industry and for the country as a whole. Such a sort of Resolution may come a few years later when we will be on a firm footing so far as industries are concerned. I am afraid my words will carry little weight. (*Some Hon. Members*: No, no). I think the hon. Finance Minister is already half inclined to support this Resolution. I say there is another reason for which I feel that I am out of place. It is as if we are praising a king when there is no kingdom. Sometimes, we have to praise kings even when there is not even a single kingdom. We have no industry in Assam. We are in the 7th year of freedom and the fourth year of my hon. friend's guidance of this country. We have practically no industries of a major nature, either financed by the Government or otherwise, in Assam.

By the way, I do not really understand the meaning of the word 'otherwise'. In our rent bills, as you must have seen, there are headings, so much for furniture, so much for flower bed, so much for this and that, and so

[Shri R. K. Chaudhuri]

much for other services. I have always wondered what sort of other services we are getting. Some Members may be more fortunate in getting other services in their houses

Hon. Members: None.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I have no idea of this word 'otherwise' in this Resolution.

I come from Assam and I was speaking of Assam. In Assam, we have no industries. Of course, we have a lot of cottage industries. In the memo issued by the Government of India about industrial policy, it is said that in Assam, there is improvement in the tea industry, improvement in silk rearing and other industries. I do not know how far we have improved these industries. But, the credit for the improvement in the tea industry does not go to the Government at all. Although I boast of the tea there and want to induce my hon. friends to drink more tea for their own benefit, it is no credit to me nor to the credit of the people of Assam that the tea industry in Assam is what it is today. We have not contributed anything either towards its upkeep or its improvement. What that memo says and what each Member should read with great pain is that a sugar mill, a jute mill, and a paper mill are going to be shortly established in Assam. I have tried to understand the meaning of the word 'shortly'. So far as the Government is concerned, whenever that word is used, it means indefinite delay, nothing less than indefinite delay. I want to ask frankly what the Government of India has done so far for furtherance of industries in that State.

In 1946 when the people had money in their hands,—particularly after the war, some people in Assam had some money in their hands—they wanted to start a textile mill, they wanted to start a jute mill and also a paper mill. As it is known to the hon. Minister, there are very great facilities for the establishment of a paper mill in Assam, far greater than are available in any other State in India. Bamboo grows in abundance. The bamboo pulp is either exported or wasted there. There is no chance of large scale exportation on account of the communications bottle-neck. Will this House believe that for four months in a year, we have no railway communication with outside Assam? There is no railway communication absolutely. Therefore, all the bamboo pulp is completely wasted and there is no chance of having a paper mill there.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I shall finish in two minutes. About the textile mill, actually some spindles were purchased and some private enterprise was about to be started in 1947. Down came the Government of India saying, no private enterprise, we shall finance the entire enterprise. But, no capital was issued and no company was allowed to work. The whole thing was entirely stopped. Two years afterwards, the Government of India said that they are not going to nationalise any of these industries.

I say that I should not like to have any Resolution which might fetter the hands of the Government at the present stage which might interfere with the inward working of the industrial organisation. The least we could do is to establish industries where such industries are urgently needed. I would appeal to my hon. friend....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I cannot allow the hon. Member to go on. His time is up.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I finish the sentence?

Mr. Chairman: It should not be a complex sentence.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: A simple sentence. It is this. I would appeal to the hon. Mover of this Resolution to withdraw this Resolution and come forward with a similar Resolution when Assam has become a big industrially organised State.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Contrary to the half-hearted apprehension of the speaker who spoke last, I rise to oppose both the main Resolution as well as the amendments moved to it.

So far as the Mover of the Resolution is concerned, I must protest against the somewhat vague terms in which he has made reference to the observations made by me. He says that the Finance Minister has made certain observations in respect of this problem and he appears to my mind to have practically conceded the case for such a body. I have re-read my speech, and I cannot find anything in suport of this observation. Anyway, he is welcome to draw whatever inference he can from the words which I uttered on that occasion.

Shri Raghavachari: rose—

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have got no time, Sir.

Then, he said that the Finance Minister in his own language put it "in good time". I have again failed to discover in my speech the words "in good time". At one place I have used the words "at the proper time", and in another place I have used the words "in fullness of time", but I have never used the words "in good time", and those words have been used in quite a different context.

In re-reading my speech I discovered that so far as the general issue of management of Government concerns is concerned, I said:

> "So far as the general issue is concerned, it is that of the efficient conduct of State enterprises, and I myself think it would have been desirable had we had full-dress debate on the general issue of how to manage State enterprises".

And therefore in a sense I welcome this discussion that has been initiated by this particular Resolution, although I am very disappointed both by the content of the discussion and the form in which this recommendation has been couched. It would have been very much better and greatly to our advantage had we first studied the different forms that are in existence in this country, that are in existence in other countries and gleaned what their experience in the matter has been, waited for, as I suggested, a certain amount of further experience on our part and then undertaken this debate in order to clear our ideas. It would not then have been necessary to express our conclusion in one particular form. What I mean is, we might easily have come to the conclusion that in some cases a departmental management is best, in other cases perhaps a company form of management would be preferable, and in certain other cases, again, perhaps some form of corporation would be the most suitable form in which to manage a Government enterprise.

Anyway, we are here in the midst of this discussion, and I have to answer now the few points that have been raised. Before I do so, I should like again to draw attention to what would be regarded as a constitutional platitude, viz., that so far as distribution of power is concerned, there is nothing mid-way between Parliament and the executive. Parliament has its own defined functions, and the executive has its own functions and any other kind of body that is set up must either be a Parliamentary body or must be subordinate, finally, in some respect or the other, or subject to the policy and direction of the executive, and therefore I cannot understand how

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

merely the setting up of a statutory corporation to supervise would solve the difficulties which some hon. Members have experienced in this matter. Because, even if we were to set up such a body, the operations of that body would have to be related to the operations of some particular Ministry and a particular Minister would have to be responsible to Parliament in his individual capacity, and may be also as a member of the Cabinet. Moreover, if Government itself, as an executive body, is unable to exercise the proper kind of supervision, what hope is there for any other statutory body to be created by Parliament—not by the Constitution, but by Parliament—to be able to exercise such authority? Because, a time will soon come when we shall have such a large number of enterprises that no single body will be able to direct their policies or to supervise their operations. And in any case, that function is a function which belongs properly to the executive Government.

Now, since that last debate took place, a few developments have taken place to which I should like to refer. One is that a Production Committee of the Cabinet has been formed. That consists of Ministers—apart from the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister—who have something to do with Government enterprise; may be Railways, Defence, the Production Minister, the Commerce and Industry Minister, the Communications Minister, the Rehabilitation Minister, and one or two other Ministers who have anything to do with a Government enterprise, is a member of that Committee. Therefore, there is a certain amount of specialisation inside the Cabinet for purposes of supervising and controlling the operations of Government enterprises.

Secondly, you will remember, Sir, I said that in so far as the company form was concerned, we were considering whether something should not be introduced into the Company Law (Amendment) Bill in order to provide for either some special concessions or some special responsibilities so far as Government enterprises are concerned, that is to say the companies in which the Government has a majority share. Now, I have here a draft of a Chapter which we wish to bring before the Select Committee in course of time, and I do not think—and I apologise beforehand—I am committing any breach of privilege, but as the matter is relevant, I should like to give an indication so far as audit is concerned of the direction in which our mind is running. Now, here is a draft:

> "In the case of a Government company, the following provisions shall apply:
>
> "Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 209 to 218, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall have the power to direct the manner in which the company's accounts shall be audited by the auditor...."

and so on and so forth.

What I say is it is open to Parliament to ensure—whatever the form of the company may be, whether it is a private limited company or not—that it is subjected to the audit of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Now, with that effected, if Parliament approves of that, a great deal of the uncertainty which surrounds this subject will have disappeared.

Then there was a complaint by an hon. Member that he was not able to get information from the Finance Minister. Unfortunately, the Finance Minister is not the collecting agency of all the information required by hon. Members.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But you promised.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I may have promised. I may have been very imprudent, but what I said was that the information with regard to these Production Ministry's enterprises would be available from the Production Minister. A great many balance sheets have since been published, and it will be open to the hon. Member to collect them and then draw his own conclusions. Therefore, I do not think that his charge that he is unable to get information from Government spokesmen is justified. The result has come about because he followed the wrong method.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I went to him and requested him to supply the information and he agreed, I also wrote a letter to him.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I may have been over-anxious to oblige the hon. Member, but I think that the labour I had undertaken was too much for me and that was information which he should have collected. I should like now only to refer to one more matter, and that is: in certain countries there are Commercial Corporation Acts or Crown Corporation Acts. Those Acts are of a general nature outlining the main incidence of Government corporations, if that is the form in which we wish to operate Government enterprises, and I have a specimen here which relates to Canada. There is a State called Saskatchewan which is rather socialist in its outlook, and therefore with a large number of undertakings of this kind, and there, apart from the usual provisions—there is a provision for acquisition of property and the rights and so on—there is this provision:

> "For the purposes of the duties and exercise of the powers imposed or conferred upon a Corporation by or pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation shall be responsible to such Member of the Executive Council as may be designated by the Lt.-Governor in Council".

My point is that no matter what kind of corporation you create, that corporation must finally be subject to the general direction and guidance of some limb of the executive, and there is no way of getting over the position.

Now, the only other matter left is that of a Parliamentary Committee which should go into some of these matters, that is to say on behalf of Parliament. That is entirely a different issue which has not been argued here by the hon. Member.

As I said, we ought to wait for a little more experience before we consider this and if we find that the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee cannot deal with these matters, then we might consider this aspect of the case in the fullness of time.

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as the main issues that have emerged from this debate are concerned, my hon. colleague the Minister of Finance has sufficiently answered those points. It remains for me to refer to some general aspects that have been the subject matter of criticism or comment by some of the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I entirely agree that the State will have to play an increasingly greater role in the industrialisation of this country. In recent times, several State undertakings have been established, and they are running, I should say, by and large, in a very satisfactory manner. There seems to be an impression that State undertakings by their very nature are not capable of being managed and supervised in a sufficiently efficient way. I for one would take exception to such an observation for my experience of the working of the State industrial undertakings, and also on the basis of experience of others who are in charge of some of these State industrial undertakings, I am in a position to say that there is nothing on which we should feel disappointed as regards the manner or the way in

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

which the State undertakings are being worked now.

The second point is this. There seems to be an assumption on the part of several Members who have spoken, and also in the minds of some others that there is not a proper mechanism for the supervision and control of these State undertakings, and that something should be done in order to tighten the supervision and control, in order to safeguard the public funds that have been invested in the building up of these State undertakings.

As has been pointed out already, there are three or four different patterns of management of State undertakings. There are what are known as departmental undertakings, like the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop, the Integral Coach Factory, etc. So far as those undertakings are concerned, Government manage them departmentally, and Parliament has got absolute powers of control over the working of those undertakings.

Then, there are corporations which have been set up by statutes. Parliament itself has laid down in the specific Acts which have created these corporations, as to what extent Parliament could control the work of such undertakings, and in what way those corporations have to be administered; and in accordance with those statutes, the supervision and control of Parliament is prescribed.

Then, we have these new undertakings that have come into existence, for which management has been secured by the establishing of companies under the company law. It is with regard to these that there seems to be a certain amount of apprehension in the minds of Members. It has been pointed out already that this form of management has been decided upon with a view to securing, in the course of the working of these undertakings, a certain flexibility, and also in order to ensure that the initiative of the management is not hampered in any way by undue restrictions or by unnecessary supervision and control. It is for the purpose of running these concerns on commercial lines, and in a business-like manner that this form has been thought of and decided upon, by Government. We have yet to see how this method will work, and we have got to feel our way and then try and find out if any other form of management is more satisfactory. As the hon. Minister of Finance pointed out, we are not in a position now to take any fresh decision. We have got to feel our way, and we have got to find out how these industrial undertakings are being worked. We have also to find out the experience of other countries, and then we have to come to a conclusion as to whether there is any necessity for making a departure from the present practice that we are following.

A reference was made to the practice prevailing in the U.K. I think the hon. Member who moved his Resolution said that a decision has been taken there to set up a special committee of Parliament or a Parliamentary Committee of the kind that he is advocating here. In respect of that, I am in a position to state that the Government of U.K. have not taken any decision so far on the lines that he indicated. It is true that about three or four years ago, a special committee was set up by Parliament to go into this very important, and if I may say so, complicated question. That Committee of Parliament did recommend that a special Committee of Parliament should be constituted in order to go into certain aspects of the working of these State undertakings. It was not for the purpose of supervising and controlling all State undertakings that this was suggested. It was specifically stated that no control of any such kind could be vested in a special committee of the kind

that was in view. It was only with a view to have a sort of general review of the working of these concerns, to get the annual reports, and the other statements regarding the working of these companies, and to discuss them in a general sort of way, and to concentrate their attention mainly on questions of policy, etc. It was not the intention to vest that Select Committee that was proposed with any powers of supervision and control. Even that restricted proposal that emerged from out of the deliberations of Parliament has not been approved as yet by the U.K. Government, and the position in U.K. is still at that stage. Even in the other countries, there is no special committee of the kind, that is now proposed, to supervise and control industrial undertakings. So, here is something which is being suggested at a time when we are still in the beginnings of the industrialisation of our country, and when the State has decided to play an increasing role in the establishment of these undertakings.

So far as the existing method of supervision and control is concerned, in respect of these companies which have been constituted, the hon. Member Shri A. M. Thomas has pointed out certain aspects of the matter. The Boards are constituted by the Ministries concerned. It is not as if the industrial undertakings managed by the State are in the control of one Ministry. They are under the control of several Ministries. But that is a different question. The Boards are constituted by the Ministries concerned, and they are in charge of the management of these concerns. So far as Government are concerned, they have got general powers of supervision and control over the working of these Boards. So, it is not as if there is no supervision or control over the working of these Boards; Government are ultimately responsible to Parliament. So, this is the mechanism that we have got.

The articles of association of the various companies that have been constituted provide for certain checks and balances with regard to the working of these companies. As already pointed out, the money required for setting up a State industrial undertaking has got to be voted by Parliament, and any further addition of capital has also got to be voted by Parliament. And in recent times, we have been placing the annual reports, the profit and loss accounts and the balance sheets of the various companies on the Table of Parliament or in the Library. There are sufficient opportunities for Parliament to discuss, if they so choose, the working of these concerns. They can raise debates of this kind, they can raise half an hour debates, and as the House is aware, a number of questions is being asked on several aspects of the working of these company form of State undertakings. In fact, if I may say so, there are more questions in respect of this type of undertakings than in respect of, for example, the Ordnance Factories or other Government undertakings, which are departmentally managed. So, it is not as if Parliament has no opportunity to focus its attention on the working of these State undertakings. They have got plenty of opportunities, and it is also open to them to ask for a debate on the working of these concerns, when the annual reports and the balance-sheets are placed on the Table of the House. So, I submit that the House has got sufficient opportunities to go into the working of these concerns. There is hardly any necessity for any special body of the kind that is proposed to be set up now and here, or as the Resolution says, immediately. Also, it has been pointed out that the Resolution is very wide in its scope. In fact, literally interpreted, this Resolution will bring within its orbit all industries, not merely State undertakings, but also industries in the private sector. That is one defect of the Resolution as it is worded. But the speeches that followed, at

[Sbri K. C. Reddy]

any rate, the speech of the hon. Member who moved this Resolution, seemed to indicate that he had in mind more specially these new undertakings that have come into existence, and for which companies have been formed. I may be wrong, but that is the inference that I gathered from his speech. But other Members who followed seemed to think that other industries also should be subjected to this overall control and supervision of the statutory body. For example, the hon. Member Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, who spoke, said we have no control over the defence industries. Some other Member said, we have no control over the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop.

Some others referred to certain industrial undertakings. So it seems to me that there is a lot of divergence of opinion amongst Members themselves as to what exactly they want. Their intention is one thing; their expression, the language in which the Resolution is worded, is a different thing, and there is no clarity so far as the purpose of the hon. Member is concerned. So it seems to me that it is not possible to accept either the Resolution or the amendments that have been moved in substitution of the Resolution.

I would like to say a word about the amendments. Shri B. K. Das wants only an advisory committee to advise the Government or the Ministry concerned with regard to matters of supervision and control. During the course of his remarks, he also said that in the past we had parliamentary Standing Committees, which are no longer functioning. Why were these Standing Committees abolished? At the time when the Standing Committees were functioning, there was, if I may say so, no democratic Government functioning. Now we have got a responsible Government which is responsible to Parliament. That was one of the main reasons why the Standing Committees were abolished on the basis that they were no longer necessary. So his suggestion practically amounts to a revival of the constitution of these parliamentary Standing Committees in so far as the Ministries which are in charge of industrial undertakings are concerned. I would like to point out also that recently Government have taken a decision to constitute informal Consultative Committees. These informal Consultative Committees have begun to function since the last few weeks and it is just possible that the working of these Committees will proceed in such a manner as to fulfil the function he has perhaps in view. So in the light of that also, it is not necessary to go in for a separate advisory committee of the kind that he has suggested.

The other amendment refers to a Committee to be constituted for the purpose of studying this question, for the purpose of going into this question, and then reporting to Parliament. I do not think there is any necessity for that also, because debates have taken place on the floor of this House once or twice and there are other ways also of making known the opinions of the Members with regards to this very important question. The time is not opportune for setting up a Committee of the kind that is suggested by that amendment.

So on all these grounds, I do not think it is possible for Government to accept either the Resolution or the amendments that have been moved to substitute that Resolution.

Shri B. K. Das: I beg leave to withdraw my amendment.

Shri S. N. Das: I also wish to withdraw my amendment.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that Government should immediately set up a Statutory Body to exercise general supervision and control of such industries where the

Government has whole or substantial interest, either financial or otherwise."

The motion was negatived.

RESOLUTION RE DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Shri Brohmo-Choudhury (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that a Department of Welfare be created forthwith to function under a separate Ministry for appropriate measures to be taken for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes."

There are 51 million Harijans, that is, Scheduled Castes, 19 million Scheduled Tribes and 20 million other backward classes in the country. The tribals, Scheduled Castes and backward classes are all backward people; they are backward educationally, economically and socially. We have given a solemn pledge in the Constitution that we shall improve the lot of these people. Article 46 of the Constitution lays down the directive principle of State policy in this respect. It says :

> "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

A special reservation of seats in the State Legislatures and in Parliament has been given to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for a period of ten years since the commencement of the Constitution. Already three years are over and now it is expected that within the next seven years we shall have to improve the lot of these backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But let us examine how we are going to fulfil this solemn pledge. The tribal people generally live in the hill regions and in the forests. They are very poor and they are cut off from all civilisation. If you travel over the tribal area, you will find that there are practically no roads, and though after independence a few roads have been constructed, the conditions of these roads are not good. More roads should be constructed in these areas, but Government have not paid full attention to these people. We have to see that we fulfil our solemn pledge to improve the lot of these people. These people cannot get the markets for their products; they cannot get the opportunity to mix up with our advanced brothers; our advanced people, those who want to work amongst them, cannot get the opportunity to go there. Therefore, the difference is growing up. Adequate amounts should be granted so that roads are constructed in the tribal areas and also in areas where the Scheduled Castes and other backward people live, because what is true in the case of the tribal people is also true in the case of the Scheduled Castes and other backward people. They are also very poor and proper attention is not paid to these people by the Government. These tribal and other backward people generally live in interior areas where they cannot get the opportunity of educating their children in schools. These people are very poor and therefore they cannot send their children to far distant places for education as they cannot afford the huge expenses. Therefore, adequate number of schools should be opened in the tribal areas and other backward areas. Adequate scholarships should be given to the children of these backward people. The inadquate amounts that are granted do not serve the purpose at all.

[Shri Brohmo-Choudhury]

These tribal and backward people generally are agriculturists but their method of agriculture is very poor and primitive. In the hilly areas these tribal people generally take to shifting cultivation which is actually not economic and not at all suitable. There are no arrangements for training these people to proper cultivation. There are many landless tribals also. Those who are agriculturists have got no land or cattle for agriculture. There are sufficient fallow lands in many areas but these lands have not been reclaimed for cultivation. These fallow lands should be reclaimed with the help of tractors and should be given to the landless tribals. They should be given agricultural loans, cattle loans and implements so that they can take up agriculture as their occupation and develop their economic condition. But, practically we find that they have not been properly helped. We cannot find an instance where such help has been given to these poor people.

If you travel in the tribal areas you will find that veterinary hospitals have not been started in those places. You will also find that no agricultural centres have been opened in these areas to give proper facilities to these tribal people. Therefore, this Department has also neglected the cause of the poor people.

As I said, these tribal people generally live in the hilly regions and in the forests where they cannot get the facilities of good water. They generally take muddy water and water from the hill streams. The Government has done nothing to provide for supply of good drinking water to these people. Therefore, if they get any disease there are no medical facilities for giving them treatment. If we study the census for the last 30 years we shall see that for these reasons the population of the tribal areas is being decreased every year. If these things are allowed to go in this way, in the long run, we shall find that the whole tribal people shall be extinct.

Cottage industries have not been encouraged in the tribal areas. As they are very poor they need to supplement their income by cottage industries. These tribal people generally know spinning, weaving, bamboo and cane works etc. These cottage industries should be helped by the Government and there should be proper arrangements to help them with loans and with other proper facilities. They should be trained in the proper way. But, the Government has not taken any initiative in this matter also.

Community projects and other development projects have been allotted to many parts of India and it is only through these Community Projects and National Extension Blocks we hope to develop our country. But, if we closely study the list of allotments we will find that most of the Community Projects and other development projects have been allotted to the advanced areas and not to the backward and tribal areas. Thus we have given opportunities to the advanced people to be more advanced whereas for lack of supervision and for want of sympathy tribal people and other backward people are going more and more backward. We do not grudge the allotment of these projects to our advanced areas, but there should also be a fair consideration to these poor and down-trodden people We have given a solemn promise to save them from all forms of exploitation. Tribal people actually have become poorer and landless due to the exploitation of unscrupulous money-lenders and other bad elements. There is no arrangement or law to protect the tribal people from that and Government has not done anything. In the hill area, of course autonomy has been introduced and some sort of protection is given but in the plain tribal areas no such arrangement has been

introduced and Government are not taking the right initiative in this matter also.

In many States Tribal Welfare Departments have been opened and these have been managed by the Ministers in charge of Tribal Welfare. But, in the Centre we have not opened any such department. Here, there is one department which has been opened under the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes which cannot serve the purpose at all. His powers are practically nil, he is handicapped and he cannot take the problems at all.

In the Centre this management of tribal affairs is divided into two parts: one under the Home Ministry and the other under the Ministry of External Affairs. The North-Eastern Frontier Agency of Assam is administered under the External Affairs Ministry and the rest of the tribal areas are administered under the Ministry of Home Affairs. These require constant reference to the States Ministry and the welfare of the trible people and other backward people have been completely left at the mercy of the State Governments. Though the Central Government grants sums under the Constitution—article 275 of the Constitution—they do not keep any strict supervision of the grants—whether they have been properly utilised by the States or not. A huge sum was granted by the Planning Commission also, but due to lack of supervision by the Central Ministry, these sums also could not be spent properly. The idea of increasing the number of Ministries is not good and I also personally do not like it, but I recommend this Resolution for the acceptance of this House only because this matter requires more attention, proper care, and it requires very delicate handling, as the problems are delicate. I recommend that there should be a separate Ministry for this purpose and all the departments agriculture, education, communication, health, etc., should be co-ordinated with this Ministry so that this Ministry could take up the problems, along with these departments and find out a solution.

With these words, I commend the Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that a Department of Welfare be created forthwith to function under a separate Ministry for appropriate measures to be taken for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes".

श्री कजरोलकर (बम्बई नगर उत्तर—विशेष—अनुसूचित जातियां) : श्री रहा चौधरी जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं मैं उसका समर्थन कर रहा हूं । अपने प्रस्ताव में उन्होंने सरकार से मांग की है कि हरिजनों, इतरजनों और गिरजनों की देखभाल करने के लिये एक अलाहिदा मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिये । यह मांग हमारी हरिजनों और गिरजनों की कितने ही सालों से है लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि हमारी इस मांग पर जो कि पूर्णतया न्यायोचित है सरकार द्वारा ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है और हमारी मांग को पूरा नहीं किया गया है । हो सकता है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री बनाने का प्रश्न सरकार के सामने उतने महत्व का न हो लेकिन हम हरिजनों और गिरजनों के लिये यह बड़े महत्व का प्रश्न है । हमारी सरकार ने हमें जो विशेष सेफगार्ड्स दिये हैं वह शुरू दस वर्ष के लिये दिये हैं और दस साल में से तीन साल तो चले गये और अब केवल सात साल और बाकी रह गये हैं । मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि इन सात सालों में हमारी स्थिति में कितना सुधार हो जायगा लेकिन अभी जिस ढंग से काम चल रहा है, मैं नहीं समझ सकता हूं कि यह जो हमारी कठिनाइयां और दुर्दशा है यह सात वर्षों के अन्दर खत्म हो जायगी और इसी चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे काम की देखभाल के लिए एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिये । हमारी इस मांग का यह मतलब नहीं

हैं कि अभी होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत जो हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर काम कर रहे हैं उनके ऊपर या अपने होम मिनिस्टर या डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर के ऊपर हमारा विश्वास नहीं है। वह हमारे साथ हमदर्दी रखते हैं और हमारी सहायता करना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह काम इतना बड़ा है और उनको इतने काम होते हैं कि उनको हमारी कठिनाइयों पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने का समय नहीं मिलता। जिस तरह रेफ्यूजीज माल्म को डील करने के लिये आपने उसके लिए एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री बनाई ताकि उनकी जो कठिनाइयां और समस्याएं हैं, उनकी तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जा सके और उनको शीघ्र से शीघ्र हल किया जा सके, उसी तरह हम हरिजनों के वास्ते भी एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री का निर्माण होना चाहिये जो हमारी समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों को सुलझा सके। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब बहुत सी स्टेट्स में हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के लिये अलग मिनिस्ट्री मौजूद हैं तब सेंटर में ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री क्यों न हो। इसके अलावा आज हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर को काफी पावर्स नहीं हैं। वह अपनी रिपोर्ट में हरिजनों की कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में लिखते भी हैं और सरकार से सिफारिश भी करते हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उन सिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं होता है और इस स्थिति से वह खुद परेशान हैं और अपनी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर लिखते हैं कि मैं बारबार उनके लिये कहता हूं लेकिन मेरे कहे पर पूरी तरह अमल नहीं होता है। अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर के साथ साथ एक स्टैचूटरी बाडी होती तो भी हमारा कुछ काम हल हो सकता था लेकिन अभी तक एक स्टैचूटरी बाडी भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये नहीं बनायी गयी है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह जो प्रस्ताव हमारे चौधरी साहब ने रक्खा है और सरकार से जो मांग की है उसको स्वीकार किया जाय।

देहातों में आज के दिन भी हरिजनों को अनेकों कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। देहातों में अभी भी हरिजनों को पानी नहीं मिलता है। जानवरों को पानी मिलता है लेकिन हरिजनों को पानी नहीं मिलता। सरकार का रुख हमारे साथ सहानुभूतिपूर्ण है और वह हमारी मदद करना चाहती है लेकिन उसकी जो सद्इच्छा है उस पर अमल नहीं होता है और हरिजनों की जो दशा हो रही है उसको देख कर मुझे लोमड़ी और सारस वाली कहानी याद आ जाती है। सरकार का फर्ज है कि वह इसको देखे कि जो वह करना चाहती है...और उसने हमारे हित और उद्धार के लिए कायदे कानून बनाये हैं...उन पर अमल हो। अभी अनटचेबिलटी आफेंस पिस सेलेक्ट कमेटी से हो कर आने वाला है, उसके अन्दर हम लोगों ने हरिजनों की दशा सुधारने के लिये बहुत से उपयोगी सुझाव दिये हैं। मुझे आशा है कि वह जो प्रस्ताव हमारे भाई श्री बहू चौधरी लाये हैं, सरकार उसको स्वीकार करेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): This is a subject on which I have spoken many a time during the last two years and I was rather laughed at by my class of people, that is, the caste people. Just recently, I have said elsewhere that in the tribal areas, there is no drinking water, there is no well, and our Minister was kind enough to bring forward an officer from Orissa who said that his Government had sunk 600 wells during the last few years, but I had no opportunity to ask him how many tribal *bastis*, tribal hamlets there were in the whole of Orissa. So, I am glad today that a tribal Member himself, coming from another area, speaks about the same things that I have been speaking for the last two years.

5 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: It is now five o' clock. The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next occasion.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday the 18th December, 1954.